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TASS CITES ZAMYATIN ON U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

LD272106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1945 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- "The agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to begin new talks with the aim of attaining mutually acceptable accords on a whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons has been welcomed in the world with satisfaction and hope," Leonid Zamyatin writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 28 November. "This is indeed a step in the necessary and correct direction. The main question is what the United States is bringing to these talks. Our position is immutable: We believe in deeds and only deeds."

The real test of whether the U.S. leadership indeed inteds to seek an improvement in relations with the USSR and an effective limitation of armaments will be its attitude to the specific proposals made by the Soviet side and its ability to respond to them positively, the article stresses.

For its part, the Soviet Union recently confirmed its readiness to conduct matters constructively with the United States, including in the address to American readers by Konstantin Chernenko in the book "Soviet-American Relations: Articles and Speeches by Konstantin Chernenko", and it has revealed specifically how progress can be made in solving, on a mutually acceptable basis, questions concerning the limitation and reduction of armaments.

The talks proposed by us on averting the militarization of space have been unable to begin because of the United States' position. There are clearly fears in Washington that accords on this account would hinder the implementation of programs aimed at spreading the arms race into space -- whether by creating large-scale antimissile defenses (ABM) or antisatellite weapons, or by deploying other kinds of weapons in space. This is the line of undermining the entire process of arms limitation, and an attempt to attain military superiority.

In Washington and other NATO capitals it is often claimed that the Soviet Union is knowingly hampering talks on a whole range of issues by putting forward unrealistic conditions. We do not put forward such conditions. The USSR is for talks to resolve some of the most important problems and is ready to hold them at any time.

Speculation has been spread in the West that the USSR has supposedly come to terms with the stationing of new American missiles in West Europe. The thinking behind this maneuver is to use any means at all to continue justifying NATO's "missile solution" and to smash the wave of indignation over the continuing deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. However, the truth is that while there are ever more nuclear weapons in Europe, there is less security. The Geneva talks were broken off by the Americans; it was they who deadlocked a solution of the nuclear weapons problem, and they are responsible for removing the obstacles they have created.

"Since the 'cold war' there has not been such massive and direct participation of the country's leading figures and the military chiefs in the official propaganda of the United States as is happening now," Leonid Zamyatin points out. "There has not been such unconcealed joining of the military preparations of imperialism with subversive propaganda.

"A real ideological war is being waged against us. The bourgeois information organs have been turned into an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of states."

Although the U.S. asserted during the election campaign that the United States "does not intend to alter the Soviet system", the Voice of America is not ceasing to conduct propaganda that is in fact aimed at shaking and undermining the Soviet system, the article notes. As before, the foreign policy of the USSR is being subjected to bitter attacks.

Speaking about Washington's ideological acts of subversion against the USSR, Leonid Zamyatin notes: The fact that the United States tramples on human rights and crushes democracy is nothing new. It has also long been known that violence against the individual, against freedom in the world of capitalism, primarily in the United States, has become a part of life, of the system itself. The ruling circles of the United States are unfolding with great ardor and panache a campaign concerning some sort of "violations of human rights" in the USSR and other socialist countries. Speeches by the U.S. President, the Congress, the State Department, and various Zionist and emigre organizations and committees are being used with this aim.

In the speeches of the leaders of the West one often hears loud words about "Western democracy", and "Western freedoms of speech, press, and assembly." However, what is the reality?

Over the past few years a mass antimissile movement has grown up in the capitalist countries. The authorities have done everything to undermine it. Immediately, bourgeois propaganda comes to their aid. Thousands of people demonstrate for the right to live in peace, to have housing, and personal privacy. These examples show the real position of "human rights" in the West.

"In the final analysis, the 'crusade' proclaimed by Washington is aimed not only against socialism, but, in effect, against the whole world," the article points out. "On this basis a state policy of international terrorism is being formed and implemented. The U.S. Administration is triving to formalize its right, through Congress, by means of legislation, to terror on an international scale. At the same time, a sort of 'theoretical base' is being laid. It is stated that any country whose system does not correspond to American standards of 'democracy', may be subject to U.S. military invasion to 'secure civil rights and liberties'. If, in the view of the U.S. leaders, a state is 'undemocratic', all means must be applied to stifle it. In this lies the essence of state terrorism, which is designed to justify crude interference in the domestic affairs of other countries by the United States. There have been plenty of examples of that: Grenada, Lebanon, southern Africa, and threats against Nicaragua."

FORMER U.S. OFFICIALS CITED ON 'STAR WARS'

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 27 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports:

The "star wars" programme is conducive to Washington's direct violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, told a press conference here, which was attended by former high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration.

The White House plans for the militarization of space poison the political atmosphere in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and are bound to cause a new round of the arms race, said McGeorge Bundy, former special assistant to the President for national security affairs. Robert McNamara, former secretary of defense, pointed to the destabilizing character of the efforts to develop a "space-based defense" system. He noted that the USSR can quite logically regard them as part of the U.S. efforts to create a potential for delivering a first nuclear strike.

The participants in the press conference drew attention to the fact that the Reagan administration's plans for preparations for "star wars" undermine the efforts aimed at bridling the arms race and concluding a Soviet-U.S. agreement in this field.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD271638 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 27 TASS -- The plenary session of the Stockholm Conference on Confident- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has been addressed today by Mador-General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation. In connection with the discussion of the question of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe he attracted attention to the pronouncement by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that the "creation of nuclear-free zones is an important trend in the struggle for strengthening security. Such zones are no utopia. The efforts in this direction have already produced some results. It is necessary to multiply actions in all directions, wiping out step by step the nuclear smallpox from the face of the earth."

The Soviet representative pointed out that broad political and public circles of the European countries declare for the creation of such zones, and pointed out the inconsistency of the attempts made by the delegations of a number of NATO countries at calling in question the importance of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe. Guided by its principled policy, the USSR is ready to give guarantees of non-use of nuclear-free zones.

The Soviet delegate criticised the lop-sided approach of the USA and NATO to the confidence-building measures, which propose that the military activities in Europe, including the Soviet Union's territory up to the Urals be made "transparent" but at the same time leaves aside big military contingents in the territory of the USA designed for use in Europe. The NATO countries also evade the spreading of the confidence-building measures to independent activities of the navy and airforce in the agreed area. Such an approach to confidence and security-building measures is in conflict with the agreed principles of equal rights, balance and reciprocity, equal respect for the security interests of all the participating states.

UN COMMITTEE ENDORSES DRAFT ON ARMS IN SPACE

LD281006 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has endorsed the draft resolution on the prevention of arms race in outer space, which was put forward by a group of non-aligned countries. This document takes into account the Soviet Union's initiative at the current General Assembly session on the use of outer space solely for peaceful aims, for humankind's benefit. The resolution is known to provide for the adoption of urgent measures in order to close reliably all channels towards a militarization of outer space, exclude outer space from the sphere of the arms race and make this an inviolable norm in the policy of states, a generally recognized international commitment.

In the adopted draft resolution, all states, especially the ones having a big potential in the cosmic field, are urged to contribute actively to the attainment of the aim of peaceful uses of outer space and take immediate measures to prevent the arms race in outer space in the interests of maintaining universal peace and security and contributing to international cooperation.

Prevention of the spread of the arms race to outer space is one of the main trends in the efforts for lessening the threat of nuclear war, Israelyan, a representative of the USSR, told the First Committee. The resolution of the question of cosmic weapons is of key significance for the whole package of problems of the limitation of arms and of lessening the threat of war.

U.S., JAPAN PLAN 'PACIFIC VERSION OF NATO'

PM251424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "NATO's Pacific Version"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Nov -- The Japanese Government has decided to actively join in Washington's attempt to knock together a new military-political alliance in the Pacific into which it is also planned to drag the region's developing countries. As the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reports, to this end a special group is now being set up in the cabinet with the participation of high-ranking officials, representatives of business circles, and experts close to Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. Commissions have also been formed in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Industry to draw up recommendations for the creation of a so-called "Pacific community." In addition to the United States and Japan it is proposed to include Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and also Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia, which are members of ASEAN. It has been decided to discuss the specific details of this plan behind closed doors during Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's upcoming visit to the United States next January.

Washington and Tokyo are prepared initially to confine themselves to forming just an economic and financial alliance in the region. However, as TOKYO SHIMBUN emphasizes, the true aims of the White House consist in creating a "Pacific version of NATO" to replace the blocs that collapsed after the failure of the intervention in Vietnam.

WEST'S ECONOMIC POLICY TOWARD THIRD WORLD HIT

LD271426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] In continuing its most brutal exploitation of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries that have achieved political independence but have not firmly established themselves economically, the capitalist world is increasingly driving them into the quagmire of economic difficulties. An indicator of the scale of imperialist exploitation of the developing countries is the catastrophic growth of the latter's debts to the West, which currently stands at over 850 billion dollars. At the microphone is our commentator, Vladimir Pasko.

[Begin Pasko recording] At the UNIDO general conference on industrial development in Vienna last August, the following fact was cited. In the last 5-8 years, the developing countries paid approximately 180 billion dollars to the West's private banks and corporations by transferring profits from direct investments and interest only on medium- and long-term credits and loans. That is almost three times as much as in the preceding 6 years.

In the face of such outrageous facts, bourgeois propaganda is forced to find some type of justification, or at least explanation, for this rapacious practice. For example, it is alleged that the young sates' difficulties supposedly are the consequences of their inability to adapt to the existing realities of the world market. There are allegations that they interfere too much in their own economies, and so forth. At the same time, the West also resorts to another ploy: It attempts to employ its old weapon -- anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The bourgeois propaganda organs have mounted a slanderous campaign designed to show that the socialist countries shun involvement in rendering assistance to the developing countries.

The purpose of these fantasies is obvious. They are intended to cast doubt on cooperation between the socialist and developing states, to split the natural alliance between the countries of socialism and the peoples of the liberated countries, and, thus, to clear the way for the neocolonizers by hook or by crook.

However, what is the actual state of affairs? Economic and trade cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and the young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is developing so rapidly that it has become one of the notable phenomena of contemporary international life. At present, approximately 5,000 industrial enterprises have already been, are being, or will be built in the developing states with the assistance of the CEMA countries. Over 1.5 million qualified workers and specialists have been trained for them. Almost 80 percent of the aid goes into the construction of key installations, which essentially become the foundation of these countries' future progress and strengthen their position in international economic relations.

An exceptionally important characteristic of this cooperation is that it does not entail payment problems for the developing countries. In exchange for machines, equipment, and technology, they supply us with their traditional export items, which we need, or goods produced at enterprises built with our aid.

Against this background, the exploitative essence of the West's policies towards the developing states stands out particularly vividly. Let me note that no international conference on the developing countries' economic position appears to pass today without mention of their astronomical debt of 850 billion dollars to the West. In those countries, they see with increasing clarity who their true friend is.

The conclusions being drawn there are not in the West's favor, which has been graphically confirmed: Whereas 34 developing states maintained economic and scientific-technical ties with the CEMA countries at the beginning of the sixties, the figure now exceeds 100.

In an attempt to deflect attention from the rapacious essence of the West's policies and to reduce the degree to which the developing countries are naturally drawn to cooperate with the socialist states, imperialist propaganda goes all out to spread erroneous stories about socialism. They do not even shrink from overt falsehood. One of the ploys of the bourgeois press has always been well received and unerringly effective; in all countries as Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: Lie, kick up a fuss, scream, repeat lies, and some of the mud will stick. Lenin's words continue to characterize the news media of capitalism today. However, a feature of lies is that they are exposed sooner or later, and ultimately backfire on their authors. We see evidence of this every day. [end recording]

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS VATICAN'S POLICIES

LD272222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Now about a letter from Comrade Yermakov from Pavlov in Gorkiy Oblast, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. By all the canons of the church, the pope ought to condemn the arms race and damn those who are preparing nuclear war and do something for peace. However, we hear nothing about this. I cannot even remember how many times he has been in the Latin American countries.

Why do we not hear his severe condemnation of those who shoot and kill in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile? Comment on this question, please.

Well, of course, the Catholic Church, like any other, by influencing the minds and hearts of believers has considerable opportunities for serving the cause of peace. Many religious figures understand their mission in this way. Are there really few clergy to be seen on our television screens among the participants in the innumerable peace demonstrations all over the world? Or let us recall the famous message of the U.S. Catholic bishop calling for a halt to the murderous arms race and for a start on a nuclear arms freeze. Quite a few of these examples could be cited.

However, it is just this that also arouses profound concern in Washington and among the most right-wing circles in the Vatican. Reaction has always viewed the church and believers as its stronghold and one of its most reliable fronts. This front is now being shaken. A great divide is taking place in the Catholic movement. In Latin America itself tens of thousands of Catholics take an active part in the national-liberation movement. Many of them with weapons in hand are defending the Sandinist revolution. Two Catholic priests are ministers in the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. However, in this country, also Archbishop Obando Y Bravo, head of the local Catholic church has become one of the most rabid oppenents of people's power. And in neighboring El Salvador, Archbishop Romero was murdered for taking the part of the insurgent people. The modern crusaders will stop at nothing merely to maintain Catholicism as their ideological support.

As for the Vatican itself, it has to be regretfully stated that its most conservative wing has recently been supporting increasingly openly Washington's and NATO's military line and has been stepping up subversive work against the antiwar and national-liberation movement, and the socialist countries. The Vatican leadership's practical actions, as recent facts show, have been in conflict with the hopes and expectations of millions of Catholics all over the world.

MATVEYEV CRITICIZES CIA CHIEF'S CAREER

PM280946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "Portrait Without Makeup: William Casey and His 'Company'" -- capitalized passages originally published in boxed boldface italics]

[Text] For the umpteenth time in the last 4 years, there are calls inside the U.S. Congress for the dismissal of CIA Director William Casey.

There are more than enough reasons for his dismissal. For example, he concealed from a Senate committee the true size of his personal fortune. He failed to declare 750,000 dollars. Forgetfulness? Inaccuracy in adding up all of his 9 million dollars -- the estimated sum total of his capital?

Here's another example: A company in which he owned a large parcel of shares went bankrupt but, though it may sound amazing, Casey himself not only did not lose a penny but, according to the claims of people familiar with this story, gained and found himself richer by approximately the amount he kept secret from the Senate.

He did manage to extricate himself. This brings to mind another page from Casey's biography, rich in such episodes. During the "Watergate affair" investigation, Casey, in his capacity as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was accused of having removed documents pertaining to the financial scandal surrounding dealings by the ITT concern. The concern in question was mixed up in the "Watergate affair."

In July 1982, in other words about 18 months after Casey was appointed to head the CIA, it became known that, while occupying such an advantageous position, he had sold shares he owned in a petroleum company for the sum of 600,000 dollars shortly before their value fell. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE made the following comment in this matter: "CIA Director W. Casey obviously has a highly pragmatic approach to his duties: If the United States benefits from secret information gathered by his agency, why should he not benefit from it too?"

In the early summer of 1983, the CIA chief's name appeared again in the pages of the U.S. press. This time it appeared that he had been a party to the forgery of materials to compromise J. Carter during the 1980 presidential election campaign. This helped the Republican Party candidate win the election. Once again the attempts by Democratic Congressmen to get Casey removed from his post failed; the Republicans are in the majority in the Senate.

Not a single bright spot seemed to be left in this man's reputation. Nonetheless, Americans soon found out that they by no means knew everything.

A GRAND TOTAL OF ABOUT 3 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE DIED IN THE COURSE OF THE CIA'S "SECRET OPERATIONS" IN THE POSTWAR YEARS.

Last spring quite a few Republicans, in addition to Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, were filled with indignation at the CIA chief's actions when it became known that his agency was engaged in operations to mine Nicaragua's coastal waters. Even Republican Senator Goldwater, by no means a "dove", was indignant.

There were again calls for Casey's resignation. He submitted a public apology to members of Congress. It could hardly have been described as repentance. He promised to ensure that, in the future, the appropriate congressional committees would be informed in good time about "special operations by the company," as he likes to call the CIA.

Another exposure and a new scandal followed. The public learned about facts showing that instructions for the CIA mercenaries operating against Nicaragua's legitimate government have come from deep inside Casey's agency.

This time too, as in all past instances, the President defended Casey. What is so special about this man?

This is where we come to the main factor that makes Casey indispensable to the incumbent U.S. Administration, namely secret operations.

The essence of these operations was discussed in the September issue of HARPERS magazine. Taking part in the discussion were several former CIA staffers. Ralph McGhee, who spent 25 years as CIA resident in Japan, Thailand, the Philippines, and Taiwan and has now retired from the business, expressed himself as follows: "The CIA uses these operations to replace governments enjoying the population's support with U.S.-controlled military dictatorships. The purpose of secret operations is to serve the interests of U.S. transnational corporations, which want to get hold of the national resources of the countries that are the targets of such operations."

Another participant in the discussion, former CIA chief W. Colby, made no special attempt to refute the above-mentioned statement. He just argued that secret operations by intelligence services are commonplace in U.S. history. Yet another participant in this forum, Stockwell, another former CIA staffer who served in South Vietnam, Zaire, and Burundi, pointed out that a grand total of approximately 3 million people have died as a result of CIA "secret operations" in the postwar years in Indonesia, the Indochina countries, Central America, and Africa.

The liberal U.S. magazine PROGRESSIVE, in a long article about the "death squads" in El Salvador, which have had tens of thousands of victims over the last 20 years, describes the carefully developed machinery of cooperation between these thugs and the CIA. This cooperation, according to the magazine, "improved" even further with W. Casey's arrival in the CIA. The agency's headquarters in Washington regularly supplies the Salvadoran secret police with lists of people included in the relevant U.S. files as "suspicious" and "unreliable." It is reasonable to suppose that the "death squad" cutthroats also have access to these lists. Their ringleader D'Aubuisson is verbally condemned by official Washington, but is also received as an honored guest during his frequent visits to the United States.

Official Washington feigns amazement on hearing the statements from all sides that the CIA resorts to a policy of terrorism and violates the norms of morals, ethics, and international law. The facts showing that CIA agents play the role of professional executioners are fervently denied. Here, however, is what the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK reported about one of Casey's statements soon after he arrived at the CIA: Testifying before a congressional committee, Casey declared that "Al-Qadhdhafi's removal" could be achieved as the result of certain actions. This statement by Casey did not immediately become public knowledge, but the furious anti-Libyan campaign launched at that time in the United States showed clearly what Washington's aims were. Anxious congressmen sent the White House a special letter requesting cancellation of the plans hatched against Libya. The CIA was forced to backpedal.

There is still one essential feature missing from a true portrait of William Casey. It is well known that he owns shares in 27 corporations possessing major capital investments outside the United States: in South Africa, Thailand, and the Persian Gulf region. Hence his great interest in ensuring that the U.S. transnational corporations do not lose their overseas positions. Addressing U.S. stock exchange members last June, he said: "We must find a way to mobilize and make more effective use of our major assets in the Third World, and especially the private companies."

In another statement on the same subject, he explained that, were it not for the raw materials that the United States receives from Asian, African, and Latin American countries, there would be "neither supersonic jet aircraft nor the latest submarines" in the United States itself.

Nor would there be, let us add for our part, the superprofits from this advantageous business, some of which find their way to the incumbent CIA chief, forcing him to rack his brains even more strenuously about ways and means to preserve this setup. It is not difficult to guess the result of such deliberations. The U.S. special services are mobilized to execute new assignments. "The CIA is stepping up its monitoring of key countries threatened by economic or political instability." This is what Casey declared in early March 1983 at a meeting with reserve officers from the U.S. Armed Forces, whom he is obviously not reluctant to recruit for service in his agency. He made it clear that he was specifically talking about Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Mexico, but kept silent about whether these countries' governments had asked to be "supervised" by the U.S. intelligence agency. This is no trivial matter; each of these countries must value its sovereignty not in theory, but in practice!

THE MORAL AND ETHICAL NORMS WHICH ARE OBLIGATORY FOR "ORDINARY MORTALS" ARE, FOR THE CIA CHIEF, A BURDEN THAT IT IS BETTER NOT TO SHOULDER

At present, the very same circles in the United States that made so many efforts to ensure that their favorite, William Casey, was appointed chief of the CIA are putting forward new public recommendations aimed at further expanding that agency's "secret operations" against other countries and peoples. This is the purpose of a report submitted recently to the White House by the Heritage Foundation, an extreme conservative organization in the United States which actively supported the incumbent team of Republican officials during the presidential election campaign. The report says that the United States must step up or launch secret operations in countries like Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Iran. It is well known that in the recent past W. Casey immediately picked up such recommendations, portraying the voice of the extreme right wing of the ruling class as the "voice of the public." It is clear that the present case is the same.

The moral and ethical norms that are obligatory for "ordinary mortals" are, for the CIA chief, a burden that it is better not to shoulder. Otherwise, quite a few of the operations planned by him would have to be postponed. They include, according to rumors circulating among Americans, the attempt to compile compromising files on Democratic Party candidates that was made during the recent presidential election campaign in the United States, not without the CIA's participation.

Since the U.S. election there has again been talk about the possibility that Casey may yet be forced to vacate the position he holds. The United States, as U.S. observer Joseph Kraft wrote, "has a black eye" as a result of the CIA's activity. The journalist asked: "Will Reagan manage to take in hand his administration and especially a man who has done so much to discredit his country -- Casey?"

The question is hanging in the air.

COMPARISON OF U.S. CHARGES TO USSR ON GANDHI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 November on page 5 of its first edition carries a TASS report entitled "Strange Statement." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page A 1 of the 23 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "U.S. Charges to USSR Media on Gandhi Answered" and has been found to be identical with the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: [Text] Washington, 23 Nov -- The U.S. State Department... (omitting correspondent's name and rewording dateline)

In paragraph three, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...State Department's insinuations, nor could it. That is why... (adding "nor could it")

In paragraph four, lines two, three, PRAVDA reads: ...the statement. "TASS report datelined Berlin... (omitting "in English")

In paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...International Democratic Federation implying: 'The assassins are backed by the most reactionary forces which use any means to stop the peoples' rightful struggle'." If the State... (omitting parenthetical note and rewording)

PRAVDA omits paragraph five and ends with: ...other American cities.... (omitting final paragraph)

CONGRESSMEN, OTHERS PROTEST AT S. AFRICAN EMBASSY

LD281002 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 28 TASS -- Arrests of participants in massive protest demostrations agains the policy of apartheid are going on outside the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Washington. Today the police arrested popular U.S. Congressman John Conyers (Democrat, Michigan) and the vice-president of the American Professors' Association, William Simons, after they tried to hand in a petition to the ambassador of South Africa to the U.S. Before that, the police arrested Congressman Walter Fauntroy, the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Joseph Lowery, the member of the U.S. Human Rights Commission Mary Berry, and the Executive Director of the "Transafrica" Organization Randoll Robinson.

J. Lowery has stated that despite the threats of the authorities, the democratic public will continue holding demostrations outside South Africa's Embassy in Washington, as well as consulate in other American cities. The South African Government is carrying on a policy of physical, political, and economic genocide against the native population of the country, and the Reagan administration is an accomplice of the crimes committed by racists because it maintains relations with South Africa, he pointed out.

U.S. SEEN SEEKING TO LEGALIZE 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD280946 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 28 TASS -- A U.S. Senate subcommittee has held "hearings on terrorism" and high-ranking State Department officials used the opportunity to advocate the need to adopt a code of "anti-terrorist" laws. Robert Oakley, head of the Anti-Terroist and Contingency Planning Agency, explained that elaborating an effective code of laws to support U.S. efforts in combatting terrorism had been and remained one of the Reagan administration's top priorities.

The rationale behind these U.S. plans is well know. Under the false pretext of combatting "terrorism", the Reagan administration is seeking to legalize its own acts of state terrorism, justify bandit attacks in the international arena, and make wide use of discriminatory economic measures against those countries whose independent policies irk the United States. Oakley named Cuba, Syria, South Yemen and Libya among such countries.

FURTHER REPORTS ON MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY

Grishin Speech

LD271518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of Mongolian-Soviet friendship in Ulaanbaatar today stood out as a clear demonstration of the inviolable fraternity, unity, and cohesion of the working peoples of Mongolia and the USSR. Representatives of labor collectives, student youth, and the intelligentsia of the republic were gathered at the MRP [Mongolian People's Republic] State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet. With prolonged applause they greeted Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary, Council of Ministers chairman, and (?other party) [announcer stumbles] a party-government delegation headed by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom that is in Ulaanbaatar for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of both the 3d congress of the MPRP and the proclamation of the MPR.

Making a speech at the meeting, Namsray, Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, stressed that in all its business the Mongolian people draw on the strength of the inspiring examples of the great Soviet Union. We are sincerely glad at every labor success of the fraternal Soviet people in the complex work on many levels to perfect developed socialism, to strengthen the economic and defense might of their country, and to accelerate scientific and technological progress. The Soviet Union and the world socialist community, in demonstrating very great restraint and adherence to principle, in giving a decisive rebuff to the pretensions of imperialism, are firmly and consistently conducting a struggle to strengthen general security.

Comrade Grishin, warmly greeted by those gathered, made a speech at the meeting. Our meeting, he said, is taking place in a remarkable and exciting time. The Mongolian people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR. The Soviet people are marking these historic dates together with you, marking them as a common, internationalist festival. Over the past decade our friendship has tempered and become stronger. We are united by the long road which we jointly follow and by the important affairs of today. Our common plans for the future are on an increasingly large scale. As you know, particular attention was paid to developing Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the long term and to increasing its efficiency at the talks held recently in Moscow between Comrades Chernenko and Batmonh. The results of these talks are without doubt a new stimulus to further strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, the USSR and MPR, in the interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, and in the cause of peace and socialism.

Comrade Grishin explained how the Soviet people are resolving the responsible tasks of socioeconomic development set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people and the peoples of the countries of the socialist community are engaged in creative labor. Peace and detente and normal development of international relations are necessary for the implementation of our plans. The Soviet Union, hand in hand with the fraternal countries of socialism, is persistently seeking to wreck the sinister plans of the instigators of a new war, in order to improve the international climate. The USSR does not seek military supremacy; it has no intention of dictating its will to other states. But it will not permit the parity that has developed to be wrecked, and will defend itself and its friends.

The same day the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Grishin visited the country's largest bakery, confectionery combine, and knitwear factory, which were built with technical and economic assistance from the USSR. The delegation looked at these modern enterprises and met representatives of the labor collectives, who gave the guests a warm welcome.

Delegation's Departure

LD280743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has left Ulaanbaatar for home. The delegation had been taking part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government.

At the capital's airport the delegation was seen off by Molomjamts and Namsray, Politburo members and MPRP Central Committee secretaries; by Maydar, Ragchaa, Altangeral and Dejid, MPRP Central Committee Politburo members and by other party and state leaders of Mongolia.

'BIGGEST EVER' JAPAN-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES BEGIN

LD271744 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 27 TASS -- Japanese-American naval exercises, the biggest ever in the whole of the post-war period, began today in the Pacific, south of the island of Okinawa. 30 U.S. warships, including the aircraft carriers Carl Vinson, Enterprise, and Midway and also 13 Japanese missile destroyers are involved in the exercises. Joint actions on transport arteries of the region for the eventuality of the so-called "extraordinary circumstances" will be tested during three days. The task of the Japanese ships is to "escort" the attack force of the U.S. fleet and to hold "auxiliary" operations against submarines and aviation in accordance with the commands received from the American military satellites and special guidance planes. The exercises, the democratic press writes, patently show that Tokyo is become [as received] an active accomplice of the Pentagon in its aggressive global strategy.

BRIEFS

USSR-MONGOLIA TRADE PROTOCOL -- A protocol on trade between Mongolia and the Soviet Union for next year has been signed in Ulaanbaatar. It provides for a further growth of mutual supplies. The Soviet Union will export cars, tractors, industrial equipment, and oil products to Mongolia. In return Mongolia will sell consumer goods and mining products to the USSR. [Excerpt] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 84 LD]

CIA SAID TO USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS TO MALIGN DRA

NC271100 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Afghan newspaper ANIS recently carried a commentary revealing the recent escalation in anti-Afghan propaganda by the foreign media. ANIS wrote: After the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, this independent and sovereign republic became the target of attacks from the West's mass media. Every day the Western radios -- the VOA, the BBC and Deutsche Welle -- air a total of more than 110 hours of programs on Afghanistan, trying to distort and to discredit the policy pursued by the DRA party and Government.

Our commentator writes about this: The objective of the slanderous anti-Afghan propaganda by Western countries, primarily by the United States, is to discredit the progressive reforms undertaken in the republic following the victory of the Sawr Revolution, as well as to vilify the popular regime of the DRA.

Our commentator then adds: Yiannis [name indistinct], correspondent for the reliable Greek newspaper RIZOSPASTIS, wrote the following in an article on life in the DRA today: Miss Faridah Latif, a student at Kabul University, told me how she went to see her relatives in Qandahar. Miss Latif said: It is difficult to imagine how surprised we were when we heard in the afternoon on the BBC that heavy clashes were taking place in our calm city.

In one of the DRA Revolutionary Council's statements, it was stressed that many Western journalists are competing with each other to see who can concoct and publish the most imaginary stories, one more foolish than the next. Their objective is to fan the flames of tension in our country and to obstruct normal life in the DRA. It was while bearing all of these facts in mind that the DRA's Revolutionary Council decided in 1980 to expel U.S. journalists from the country. Immediately after this, a strong wave of lies and accusations against Afghanistan began. In this connection, the British bourgeois newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote: With the expulsion of the U.S. journalists from Kabul, the number of news items and stories on armed clashes and on bloody incidents that were usually reported on the basis of information received from diplomatic sources greatly and rapidly decreased.

An interesting document that recently fell into the hands of the Afghan state security organization helps to clear the smokescreen over how the Western press concocts scandalous reports about Afghanistan. The document reveals part of the correspondence between a CIA representative and counterrevolutionary insurgent leaders. In this correspondence, instructions are given on how U.S. grenades containing chemical poisons should be used. The CIA representative then orders that those who are hurt by the U.S. grenades be photographed and that the soil and water contaminated with chemical poisons be sampled. The CIA representative further directs that this be done immediately, in order to (?improve the quality) of propaganda. In other words, the instructors are shamelessly ordering that chemical weapons be employed and that the Afghan and Soviet troops then be blamed for using it. Thus, we see how the tale of the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops is being churned out by the U.S. propaganda machine.

The sheer veil of propaganda is unable to hide the true face of Afghanistan or to mislead the DRA's workers. Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has said that all of the Afghan people understand the truth of the Sawr Revolution today, are tightening their ranks around the PDPA and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan, and are joining in the spectacular construction of a new life and society.

U.S. SUPPLIES CHEMICAL WEAPONS TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD271728 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 27 TASS -- Along with its undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan imperialism and reaction are conducting a massive campaign of slander against the young republic. Washington and the United States mass media have jointly put into circulation the rumour that the Afghan Armed Forces allegedly are using chemical weapons. A booklet published in Kabul under the title "Chemical Weapons: Who Uses Them?" shows the aim of this slander, its inner springs and the actual state of affairs concerning the use of chemical weapons on the territory of Afghanistan.

The booklet contains photo copies and translations of four letters sent from abroad to the ringleaders of the bands "Mahaz-e Milli Eslami", "Jamiat-e Eslami", "Hezb-e Eslami" and "Harakat-e Enqilabe Eslmai". These bands sow death and destruction on Afghan soil. All four letters deal with deliveries of chemical grenades and toxic agents to the bandits from their "friends" or "friendly countries" and also contain the instruction to fabricate at all cost evidence that these substances are being used by the Afghan Government troops and units of the Soviet limited military contingent in the DRA.

In its turn, the booklet stresses, "Hezb-e Eslami" intends urgently to send groups of bandits to Peshawar to train in the uses of these weapons. The ringleaders of "Harakat-e Eslmai" directly note that toxic agents should be used according to a "plan". But those who head "Jamiat-e Eslami" were most outspoken. "Let us not worry", they wrote to their underling in Herat Province, "that we do not have facts of the use of toxic agents by the Russians and the Karmal regime...no matter what means we use in our struggle they bring us closer to victory".

Also well known are those "well-wishers" who so lavishly arm the counter-revolution with chemical weapons. It was already in 1981, the booket says, that the Afghan Armed Forces had seized American-made chemical grenades of the "C-S" and "C-E" type in the course of operations against bandit formations. The markings "CCMP-7" and "Made in USA" were clearly visible on one of them. Those who tried to use these grenades were also caught in the act. In their time they were presented to journalists.

The purpose of the use by the United States of crude fabrications against the DRA is to divert the world public's attention from the American programmes of building up chemical arsenals and to help Washington escape responsibility for their use. "The new documents and evidence", the authors of the booklet write, "leave no doubts at all about who resorts to the criminal use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan".

U.S. INCREASING BROADCASTS TO 'SLANDER' DRA

GF211142 Taskhkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Afghanistan Is Not Alone"]

[Text] Dear listeners, one of the grave issues in the world is the move made by U.S. imperialism to escalate its bloody but undeclared war against the DRA, which is an independent country, through employing the services of NATO countries, certain dark groups in the Islamic world, the Government of Pakistan, and Afghan counterrevolutionaries to realize its intentions. The enemies of justice and progress have not only been using modern and destructive weapons.

They have also been employing new technical means for fanning an ideological war aimed at slandering the (?position) of the countries and nations that are making an auspicious contribution toward the Afghan people and their April Revolution.

Speaking at the Jakarta meeting of the information ministers of nonaligned countries, 'Abdul Aziz Emami, the head of the DRA delegation, noted that many developing countries were currently being subjected to strong attacks by media organs in the military field. For example, in addition to its undeclared war against Afghanistan, the United States is also attacking it with ideological warfare.

It must be stressed that the [word indistinct] of ideological subversion against Afghanistan has been intensified to attain peak levels since the victory of the April Revolution in the DRA in 1978. New radio stations have appeared in certain countries in Asia like [words indistinct]. For example, there are more than 40 radio stations around the world that are being operated by special U.S. departments. One of them, which is based in Thailand, is the Free Voice of Asia, which is directing most of its casts to Afghanistan.

Naturally, VOA is more active in that regard. After a lull of 20 years, VOA resumed broadcasting in Persian in April 1978. Its weekly 3.5 hours of broadcasting time were extended to 14 hours. Meanwhile, UPI is also eagerly participating in the drafting up and execution of subversive plans against Afghanistan. U.S. officials have reinforced the means for these plans in the hands of UPI. Its budget has been raised from $640 million in 1983 to $650 million in 1985. The U.S. funds allocated (?to date) for its moves related to ideological subversion total $7 to $10 billion. Currently, UPI offices have been set up in many countries. For example, one of UPI [words indistinct] is located in Pakistan. It is supplying (?False) information about incidents in Afghanistan to the whole world. The Afghan (?archives) center and the Afghan press agency, set up with U.S. funds, have been converted into a (?propaganda generating) factory. Apart from [words indistinct] against Afghanistan, they are also supplying imperialist radio stations with offensive material accusing the DRA.

According to Dawud Karyani, the deputy director of BAKHTAR news agency, the malicious broadcasting of imperialist countries against Afghanistan increased 30 times during the past 5 years. One subject the imperialist conspirators like is the question of national relations. The main themes of fabrications and accusations the Free Voice of Afghanistan continuously harps on are [words indistinct], the Russianization of Afghanistan, and the limitation of Afghanistan's national independence.

In their appeals to Pashto, Azeri, and Uzbek peoples, the writers and commentators participating in the broadcasts are exploiting national (?initiatives) and [word indistinct] prior to the April Revolution. The initiators of the ideological war against Afghanistan are learning very carefully about the national characteristics of the Afghan people. For example, in his research work, Professor (?Sheres), an American, recommended that a number of conditions be met for influencing the Afghan people.

In its ideological war against Afghanistan, the United States is heeding the mentality and methods of [name indistinct] who was Hitler's chief of ideological work. It is possible to exterminate hundreds of people in gas chambers but poisoning the minds of millions of people using misleading propaganda is (?more effective). The United States attaches significant importance to television and films in the effort to influence people.

The documentaries on freedom and on Afghanistan, which are supplied to UPI offices in foreign countries, verify this view. The essence of such films is made up of fabrications against Afghanistan and its government leaders -- fabrications that are also aimed at undermining the gains of the April Revolution.

The United States has planned to utilize television as an important weapon for poisoning the mind and spirit of the Afghan people. With this in mind, the radio stations in military fortifications in Pakistan, which are training counterrevolutionaries, are being quickly converted into television stations.

The United States is simultanously putting into effect its political and ideological plans together with its economic (?pressures) and aggressive moves. Nevertheless, the imperialist bosses must not forget that Afghanistan is not alone in the struggle waged against political, ideological, and economic warfare and against open aggression.

COMMENTARY JUSTIFIES SOVIET TROOPS IN DRA

GF252000 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Enemies of Finding Political Solutions to the Problems of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear listeners, at the time of the visit by Yaqub 'Ali Khan, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, to the United States, and during the talks held with U.S. leaders, both sides pretentiously expressed concern over the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. According to Washington and Islamabad, this state of affairs is supposedly causing tension in southwestern Asia.

However, it is common knowledge that tension is being caused in that part of the world by the terrorist activities of the counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan and the rebellious activities carried out by foreign dark forces against the DRA -- activities which are fully supported by the United States and Pakistan. This state of affairs is continuing to force the Afghan Government to depend on the aid extended to it by the friendly Soviet Union -- in other words, to maintain the presence of a limited number of Soviet troops on Afghanistan's borders.

Islamabad, on the other hand, is quickly adopting U.S. allegations regarding the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It is being said that the limited continent of Soviet troops there are posing a threat to Pakistan and other countries in the region. However, the troops, which are in the DRA in accordance with an appeal made by the Afghan Government, do not threaten anyone. On the contrary, they are playing an important part in the effort made to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan. The question of the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is directly related to Soviet-DRA relations.

If those in Islamabad are moving with hints from Washington to draw attention to this state of affairs, such a move (?constitutes a hostile move) having no other objective than to exonerate the supply of large quantities of modern U.S. arms to Pakistan.

When the Soviet Union decided to help Afghanistan in accordance with an agreement between the two countries for friendship, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation, there was a great threat against the independence of that country. The Soviet Union extended a helping hand to its neighbor which was defending the gains of the April Revolution against the attacks of the counterrevolutionary elements.

On several occasions the Soviet Union has made known its readiness to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan provided that the foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is terminated and guarantees are given to the effect that such interference will not be repeated.

The Soviet Union's view is that having Afghanistan as nonaligned and a good neighbor is more to its advantage.

The Western press organs have claimed in their pages that Soviet troops are being used against the counterrevolution in Afghanistan. Here is the reply of the (?commander in chief) of the Afghan Armed Forces: It is true that the Soviet Army is helping us. However, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan under the conditions of the undeclared war that is being waged by imperialism constitutes a moral help for the Afghan soldier. The essence of the [words indistinct] is that the experience of Soviet commanders constitute a great help for the Afghan fighters.

The activities of all those who hope to deprive the Afghan people of the results achieved are futile. People's Afghanistan and its friends are capable of safeguarding their interests. They have already succeeded in defending Afghanistan's right to develop in an independent way.

USSR-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN BIHAR

LD261124 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- A conference of Indian-Soviet friendship, devoted to the approaching 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, has been held in Ranchi, Bihar, under the motto "Friendship tested by time". The USSR's historical victory not only saved mankind from fascist plague, but also changed the correlation of forces in the world scene, created conditions for disintegration of the colonial system, participants in the conference stressed in their speeches.

Soviet-Indian friendship is particularly important now when the situation in the world sharply heightened through the fault of imperialist forces, stressed Gopal Prasad, professor of the Magadha University. At a time when the United States and its partners unleashed the nuclear arms race, seeking to spread it to outer space, and are obsessed by the idea of establishing imperialism's diktat on the planet, the Soviet Union and India consistently advocate detente and come out against confrontation policy, the speaker said.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON DOLGIKH VISIT TO PRK

PM271137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

["Joint Announcement on Visit to PRK by USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK National Assembly, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made an official friendly visit to Kampuchea from 20 through 22 November 1984.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State.

The delegation laid a wreath at a monument to the fighters of the revolution. The Soviet parliamentarians visited some economic and social projects in Kampuchea and the Angkor Wat temple, an ancient monument of Khmer architecture. They had meetings with representatives of the public, labor collectives, young people, and students. The cordial reception received by the Soviet representatives everywhere they went was an expression of the feelings of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation held talks with a PRK National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK National Assembly.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete unanimity of views, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations and the deepening of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PRK National Assembly. There was also an examination of certain topical international problems including the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet representatives highly rated the Kampuchean people's successes, achieved under the KPRP's leadership, in overcoming the aftermath of the bloody Pol Pot regime's period of rule in the country, restoring and developing the national economy, building the foundations of socialism on Kampuchean soil, and in fulfilling the Fourth KPRP Congress' decisions.

Wishes for further success in socioeconomic building, strengthening the people's system in Kampuchea, and in the country's gradual progress along the path toward socialism were conveyed to the PRK National Assembly and people on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and all Soviet people.

The Kampuchean delegation expressed profound gratitude for the Soviet Union's selfless internationalist assistance to People's Kampuchea in resolving its economic, social, and cultural development tasks, ensuring the country's national independence, and strengthening the PRK's position in the international arena.

The Kampuchean leaders highly rated the Soviet Union's all-around achievements and expressed wishes for new achievements to the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in further improving the developed socialist society.

The delegations representing the supreme organs of power in the USSR and PRK expressed satisfaction at the state of the relations of firm friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, and confirmed a mutual desire to further develop and deepen them in the spirit of the 5 February 1980 Soviet-Kampuchean statement.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation reaffirmed the USSR's principled line of giving fraternal Kampuchea all-around support in creating the new society and consolidating its revolutionary gains.

The delegations discussed the further broadening of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PRK National Assembly in various spheres and the close cooperation in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, freedom, and the peoples' independence.

When discussing international questions, the two delegations expressed profound concern at the acute worsening of the international situation resulting from U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions. Washington's continuous whipping up of the arms race, its great power ambitions, and its pretensions to dictate its will to the world from a position of strength are contrary to the peoples' interests and increase the danger of nuclear war.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and PRK National Assembly delegations advocated the freeing of mankind from the threat of world nuclear catastrophe, the earliest possible ending of the arms race, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban, a nuclear arms freeze followed by arms reduction to the point of complete elimination, and the prevention of the militarization of outer space. They opposed the policy of state terrorism with regard to the sociopolitical system in other states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and PRK National Assembly delegations stressed that the peace-loving forces are faced with a task of paramount importance, that of firmly rebuffing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, helping to consolidate peace, and preventing world military conflict.

The Kampuchean delegation confirmed its full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and for the constructive initiatives put forward by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, initiatives aimed at improving the international situation, ending the arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war, and offering a real path toward solving acute international problems.

Both delegations declared their invariable support for the struggle of the peoples who are still suffering under the yoke of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Both delegations confirmed their full support for the Afghan people's struggle in defense of their revolutionary gains and demanded that the undeclared war, which is being waged against the DRA with external support, be stopped. They resolutely condemned U.S. imperialism's armed provocation against Cuba and Nicaragua, its interference in El Salvador, and Israel's aggression in the Near East which is encouraged by Washington.

Note was made of the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis. High appreciation was expressed for India's activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement's authoritative opinion should be considered when tackling the unresolved problems of international life.

When discussing the situation in Asia and the Pacific, the representatives of the supreme organs of power in the USSR and the PRK resolutely condemned America's efforts to build up its military presence in this region with the aim of expanding its interference in the affairs of the states here, involving Asian countries in U.S. imperialism's global strategy, and forming a military and political alliance consisting of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The sides believe that the normalization of the situation in Asia and the Pacific would be helped by implementing the well-known proposals put forward by the USSR, Mongolia, and the three Indochinese countries, including one on the formulation of confidence-building measures in the Far East.

The participants in the talks believe that the complexity of the situation in Southeast Asia results from the unceasing interference in this region's affairs by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, their encroachments upon the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, and their attempts to bring these countries into conflict with the ASEAN states.

The delegations expressed the conviction that the removal of the tension existing in Southeast Asia and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness would promote the interests of the peoples and states of this region and the broad interests of security throughout Asia and the world as a whole.

In this connection, the Soviet delegation declared its support for the PRK's constructive initiatives put forward in conjunction with the SRV and Laos, aimed at establishing political dialogue between the states of the region and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The USSR welcomes the steady strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cohesion of the PRK, SRV, and Laos; this is one of the decisive conditions for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of socioeconomic development and the defense of the Indochinese peoples' revolutionary gains.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and PRK National Assembly delegations resolutely condemned the attempts to use the United Nations to conceal interference in the PRK's internal affairs and urged that the PRK be given its rightful place in this international organization.

The Soviet and Kampuchean delegations expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the talks. The exchange of opinions confirmed the complete unanimity of views of the representatives of the supreme organs of power of the USSR and the PRK on all the questions under discussion. They are convinced that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's official friendly visit to Kampuchea will be a weighty contribution to developing the relations of fraternal friendship between the USSR and the PRK. The Soviet delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the Kampuchean side for the cordial reception and hospitality it had received during its stay in Kampuchea and during the meetings with party and state figures and representatives of the country's public.

An invitation to send a parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union was conveyed to the PRK National Assembly on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

CHIEF OF LAO SATELLITE STATION INTERVIEWED

BK280534 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Interview with (Songsamai), director of Lao Ground Satellite Station, given to station correspondent in Laos in connection with visit to this station by USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] Our station was set up on 9 (?August) 1982. Operations have been carried out since then. There are now 42 brothers altogether working at this station. They are graduates from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Vietnam. At present, six Soviet comrade experts are working with us.

Our daily tasks are to relay television programs from the Soviet Union and to receive or send telegrams and telephone calls from or to Moscow and Hanoi. [sentence indistinct] We also have some difficulties in performing our tasks here. However with the good coordination (?assistance) by the (?Soviet experts), the tasks have been successfully fulfilled. Over the past (?6) months, our brothers have been trained in actual practices [words indistinct]. We are pleased to note that the Soviet experts have attentively helped us in this matter. As a result, our Lao (?scientists) have gradually gained experience and become their own masters in working at this station. They daily grasp increasingly firmly the working systems in each place or section. In particular, they have gradually gained experience in the repair system.

The Soviet experts will leave soon. By that time, our Lao brothers will have to be self-reliant. At present, they are working with and learning in depth from the Soviet experts in repairing machines that are out of order during daily functioning. Recently, we learned only [words indistinct] in particular. Now, we have begun to practice doing everything. We have come to understand the tasks, and we are happy that we could do them. On this occasion, we would like to express thanks to the Soviet experts here for sacrificing their time in earnestly helping us grasp and be able to perform the tasks by ourselves. Thank you.

NEW CALEDONIANS CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

LD262152 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 26 TASS -- A provisional government has been proclaimed in New Caledonia on Sunday, a UPI correspondent reports from Noumea. The government is headed by leader of the Front of the Struggle for the Independence of New Caledonia Jean-Marie Tjibaod.

This event attests to the resolve of the supporters of the island's independence to continue the struggle despite the fact that conservative candidates of pro-French orientation won at the elections held on November 18.

The Front of the Struggle for the Independence of New Caledonia boycotted the elections thus expressing its disagreement with the stand of pro-French political leaders.

After the Mitterrand cabinet had come to power, the French Government promised to hold a referendum in New Caledonia on the question of granting independence to the island. But the Front of the Struggle for the Independence of New Caledonia distrusts this promise and demands that France should officially recognize the right of the Kanak people to self-determination.

The Front of the Struggle for the Independence of New Caledonia unites six political parties representing Melanesians who make 43.3 per cent of the entire population.

French business shows a considerable interest in New Caledonia. According to some information, the island has a quarter of the world's reserves of nickel. 30 per cent of New Caledonia's able-bodied population is engaged in the mining of nickel ore. The value of the export of nickel ore makes up 90 per cent of the value of the entire export of New Caledonia.

U.S. OPPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE S. PACIFIC DECISIONS

LD272126 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 27 Nov 84

["What Is Washington After?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- By TASS news analyst **Vasiliy** Kharkov

Judging from press reports, the U.S. Administration is trying to make use of the visit of Prime Minister Ratu Kamisese Mara of Fiji to Washington, where he arrived on Monday, in the context of its strategic military plans in the Asian and Pacific region. Fiji which gained political independence fourteen years ago is a hub of sea-born and air traffic in the southern part of the Pacific. This convenient geographical location of the country has long attracted the Pentagon. U.S. officials have repeatedly made pronouncements to the effect that only the United States can "ensure the security of Fiji". Such remarks clearly bespeak Washington's special interest in making use of the territory of Fiji, especially, of the nation's ports.

To attain its aims, Washington is intensifying pressure on Fiji, This has become especially obvious starting from early this year when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Fiji notified the U.S. side of the need of informing the ministry in advance of whether the U.S. ships, going to call at the country's ports, carried nuclear weapons.

The Labor government which came to power in New Zealand last summer decided to be firm in fulfilling its election promise not to allow U.S. nuclear-armed naval ships to call at the country's ports. Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand also said that his country would not consent to the use of the area of Chatham Islands for the testing of the missiles launched by U.S. nuclear-powered Trident submarines.

Instantaneously, the American press started a fuss around that decision, trying to pass off the steps to safeguard New Zealand's sovereignty as a direct threat to the tripartite ANZUS military pact knocked together by Washington 33 years ago and comprising the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand.

In the context of all this some U.S. observers make rather thinly veiled hints that Washington may want to beef up ANZUS by incorporating Fiji into it, at least as an "unannounced" participant.

Washington's plans in this respect are in consonance with overall U.S. actions to militarise Micronesia -- actions that are at a basic variance with the U.N. decision. Kwajalein Atoll of Marshall Islands has been turned into a U.S. military base used as a test range for intercontinental missiles. In Palau, the Pentagon plans to set up a major base for nuclear-powered submarines and to build depots for nuclear and chemical weapons. Many delegations to the U.N. have said on many occasions that such actions of U.S. authorities constitute a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples of Asia and Oceania.

At last summer's meeting of the leaders of the countries situated in the South Pacific region an overwhelming majority of them expressed support for the idea of transforming the region into a nuclear weapon-free zone. Washington is against the idea and puts its nuclear-missile ambitions in opposition to the wish of the peoples inhabiting this vast region.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI SPEECH ON USSR TIES

PM271528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Our Friendship Is Indestructible"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov -- Polish-Soviet friendship and the alliance with the USSR are of fundamental significance for socialist Poland, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has stressed. Addressing a meeting of activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its creation, he stated that the Soviet Union is Poland's reliable and tested ally.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is the largest mass social and political organization in the country. At present it has 37,000 groups with around 2.6 million members.

We are now formulating new long-term programs for all-around cooperation between the two countries, the Polish leader said. This is a guarantee of and stable basis for strengthening Poland's position. This understanding of the principles of the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland is the profoundly patriotic cause of every citizen of the country.

Speaking on behalf of the PZPR leadership, W. Jaruzelski gave a high assessment of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's activity which helps to educate working people in the spirit of internationalism, fraternity, and friendship with the Soviet Union. The society's main task is to involve as many people as possible in the activity, which is designed to strengthen the alliance and friendship with the USSR and to combat those who are trying to undermine our indestructible friendship.

RSFSR PAPER ON 40 YEARS OF POLISH-SOVIET AMITY

PM271539 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent I. Galkin dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Born in the Joint Struggle: 40 Years Ago the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Was Created"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow -- ...The television pictures bring back disturbing memories. They show smug, arrogant soldiers in deep-sided, angular helmets uprooting a barrier on the border. They had begun expanding their "Lebensraum." The sky is darkened by fleets of aircraft. Houses are in flames or collapsing. That is how the German cameramen began their movie chronicle of World War II. The first victim was Poland. Soviet and Polish military cameramen would subsequently bring the whole world pictures of Warsaw in total ruins and show Auschwitz, where millions of people were systematically annihilated. They also chronicled the joint struggle of the Soviet and Polish peoples against Hitlerite fascism -- the struggle that gave birth to the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. I talked about this period with Professor Wlodzimierz Kowalski, one of Poland's finest experts on World War II and an activist in the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

"Let us say from the outset," the professor said, "that fascist Germany's attack on Poland was not unexpected. The ink on the Versailles Peace Treaty, bringing World War I to an end, had scarcely had time to dry before forces demanding other states' territory, including Poland's, began to manifest themselves in Germany. Propaganda was followed by action. From 1926 on Germany was engaged in an economic war against Poland.

Germany needed a weak neighbor to whom it could more easily dictate its political and territorial demands. Germany also built up, not without the financial support of the United States and other Western countries, its production potential, which was easily switched to a war footing. In the period 1933-1939 fascist Germany spent 30 times more on preparing for war than Poland did on its defense...

The tactics of economic warfare and political blackmail are still being employed by the imperialist forces. The sanctions imposed by the United States and certain European countries are also designed to weaken Poland. They have already caused damage worth $13 billion to the Polish economy. Poland is being refused credit, has been denied normal trading status with the West, and its goods are not being allowed access to many markets. The goal is always the same -- to weaken the state economically, dictate political terms, interfere in its internal affairs, and undermine the socialist system.

But times have changed. Poland is different now, its allies have proved to be true friends. "We have withstood the economic blackmail primarily thanks to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of our country's working people," W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and chairman of the Polish Council of States, said at the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. "However, it would have been difficult for Poland to have withstood this pressure alone, without the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the benevolence of our socialist allies."

Let us return to our conversation with Professor Wlodzimierz Kowalski.

"Poland's defeat in September 1939 was caused precisely because it found itself isolated in its attempts to ward off fascist Germany's aggression. The class blindness of the government of bourgeois Poland, as Polish historians have stressed, prevented any idea of an allinace with the land of the soviets being considered. The Soviet Union persistently proposed in 1939 the creation of an anti-Hitler coalition, which would include, in addition to itself, Poland, France, and Britain. And this coalition was later to become a reality. Experience validated the correctness of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. But by that time German militarism had already brought countless disasters to the peoples of Europe.... The Polish people had to pay a very heavy price for their politicians' mistakes. Polish Communists realized before others that the true interests of Poland lie as an ally of the USSR. It was the Soviet Army which liberated the Polish people. And it is deeply symbolic that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, whose jubilee we are celebrating, should have been born at the time when Europe was engaged in mortal combat against fascism and when Polish and Soviet servicemen were sealing the fraternal union between our peoples with their blood."

Wlodzimierz Kowalski observed the FRG revanchist forces had become more active in the present exacerbated international situation. They would like to act today regarding the decision of the 1945 Potsdam Conference, the decision determining the present borders of Poland, as they once did with the Versailles Peace Treaty. Of course it is no longer 1939, the professor said. Poland does not stand alone. It is a member of the powerful socialist community, which guarantees it secure borders. But the peoples must never lose their vigilance. NATO imperialist circles, counting on West German revanchism, militarism, and anticommunism, have opened up virtually unlimited missile potential to the FRG.

"Our overcoming considerable internal difficulties and obstacles created from without is ensured primarily thanks to the enormous assistance of fraternal countries, above all the Soviet Union," Professor Kowalski continued.

"The fact that our opponents attack Polish-Soviet relations with particular frenzy, resorting to every kind of fabrication and concoction of lies, is by no means fortuitous. But the PZPR has resolutely exposed all these unscrupulous inventious. An all-Poland congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held approximately 1 year ago. Its participants stated that socialist building in Poland must be accompanied by strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This immutable truth can be traced back for decades -- after all, our peoples are bound together by their joint revolutionary actions -- by the blood of Polish and Soviet peoples spilt in the battle against Hitlerism and by their concerted efforts to overcome the present crisis. Poles have repeatedly been able to see for themselves that the Soviet Union is our most reliable and proven friend. We activists in the society, a society which today brings together around 2.5 million people, intend to expand and improve our work. We regard this as our patriotic and internationalist duty."

PRAVDA REPORTS HONECKER SED PLENUM SPEECH

PM251522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SED Central Committee Plenum: The Main Direction"]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov -- The main direction of the SED's activity is to strengthen its fraternal ties with the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated.

Delivering the Politburo's report at the SED Central Committee Plenum, he stressed that during the meeting with Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this summer in Moscow high appreciation was expressed for the level of the close bilateral fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR. It is playing an increasing role in implementing the 10th SED Congress' plans for building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

Relying on our achievements and on everything that has been created by persistent labor and despite constant confrontation with the forces of imperialism, we are beginning to resolve new tasks. The time has come to make a decision on our country's development through 1990 and also through the year 2000. In accordance with our party rules, the Politburo has instructed the Central Committee to call the 11th SED Congress for April 1986 in Berlin. Like all previous forums it will be the high spot in the life of our party and people, determine the SED's future strategy and tactics, and discuss and approve the tasks for the further building of developed socialism in the GDR.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation will be a noteworthy landmark on the path toward the 11th party congress. The victory of the heroic Soviet people and their valiant army, which, as the decisive force in the anti-Hitler coalition, bore the main burden in the routing of brownshirt tyranny, was the second world historic mission of mankind's liberation after the Great October Socialist Revolution. This victory also saved our people from barbarism and provided a turning point in their history. In the form of the GDR, socialism has firmly established itself on German soil, too. It is the sacred duty of our socialist worker and peasant state to carry out the behests of the more than 20 million Soviet citizens and all the fighters in the antifascist resistance who gave their lives for the victory of humanism and civilization. The policy of the party and government has its unshakable foundation in friendship with the Soviet Union: This friendshp has become our people's sacred cause.

The socialist community has always shown itself to be a source of strength for realizing the national and international interests of each fraternal people and to be their reliable shield. That is why we consider it our paramount task to strengthen our fraternal alliance's unity and cohesion constantly and to implement our countries' cooperation more and more intensively and effectively. The implementation of the decisions unanimously adopted at the CEMA economic summit in Moscow is a task of strategic significance geared toward the long term.

The international situation, the speaker noted, has been considerably aggravated by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, and the danger of war has increased. After beginning the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the United States launched a new stage in the arms race and raised the gravest threat to peace since the end of World War II. Thus, the main task now is to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe, achieve a return to detente, and, in this spirit, to conduct political dialogue aimed at achieving specific arms limitation and reduction measures on the basis of the principle of equal and identical security.

The socialist states have declared with the utmost determination that they will never allow the disruption of the military strategic equilibrium which has been the basis of the preservation of peace for 40 years now and of the progress achieved in the seventies in the sphere of detente. In response to the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles, they adopted appropriate and essential measures aimed at maintaining military parity. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist community states put forward a specific program for safeguarding peace. K.U. Chernenko's recent proposals demonstrate the USSR's readiness for talks on the whole range of urgent problems including preventing the spread of the arms race to space and limiting and reducing arms, primarily nuclear arms, on earth and in all other spheres.

As for the GDR, its activity is determined by the fundamental principle of doing everything to ensure that war never starts from German soil again, E. Honecker noted. The responsibility for the fact that the international situation has worsened and that the siting of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe has increased the threat of nuclear catastrophe rests to a considerable extent on the FRG Government, which approved the siting of the missiles. Therefore, Bonn should not feign surprise at the fact that the FRG's relations with the socialist countries, against whom the Pershing II and cruise missiles are targeted, are being seriously impaired.

Even if the recalcitrants in the FRG, including high-ranking politicians, feel emboldened by the U.S. Administration's "crusade" policy and its first-strike nuclear weapons and even if they are intensively spreading revanchist slogans and theses dating from the cold war, this is rightly being firmly resisted in both East and West. The GDR's 35th anniversary confirmed that two sovereign independent German states arose from World War II and postwar development. They are an integral element of the balance of forces in Europe and thereby of the system of peace in Europe. All the European peoples can live with the existence of two German states. However, no attempt at undermining the existing balance of forces can be tolerated. It is necessary to explain once and for all that talk about the "existence of a German reich within the 1937 borders" is imbued with a desire to undermine the results of World War II. People who adhere to such a policy clearly never learn from history. They try to overlook the fact that the "German reich" was destroyed in the flames of World War II.

We agree with those people in the FRG who proceed in their actions from the premise that relations with the GDR must develop without prejudice and in accordance with the basic principles of international law.

The only possible question is to ensure that relations between the two German states -- the socialist GDR, belonging to the Warsaw Pact, and the capitalist FRG, belonging to NATO -- are regulated and built on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The GDR has always built its relations with the FRG in accordance with the norms of international law.

Dwelling on the development of the GDR national economy, the speaker pointed out that good results have been achieved this year and that a further step has been taken toward building a developed socialist society. The 1985 national economic plan envisages the further progressive development of the republic's economy. The plan for next year is a work program for the party and the entire people, one aimed at preparing for the 11th SED Congress, E. Honecker stressed.

CHERNENKO CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

PM271313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu!

I convey to you my congratulations on your reelection to the post of general secretary of the RCP. I wish you, all Romanian Communists, and the Romanian people success in resolving the tasks of building a developed socialist society outlined by the 13th RCP Congress.

Communist greetings.

K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRIEFS

USSR-CSSR OIL AGREEMENT -- A Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on oil supplies in 1985 was signed in Moscow today. Zdenek Mojzisek, director-general of the Chemapol enterprise and Vladimir Morozov, director-general of Soyuznefteexport, noted that in 1985, the jubilee, the 300 millionth ton of Soviet oil will be exported to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Nov 84 LD]

FURTHER REPORTS ON SINOWATZ VISIT TO USSR

Received by Chernenko

LD271351 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko received in the Kremlin today the Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic Fred Sinowatz. Fred Sinowatz is staying in the Soviet Union from Saturday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks Held in Kremlin

LD271619 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko today received in the Kremlin Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Fred Sinowatz, now on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Konstantin Chernenko and Fred Sinowatz highly appraised the state of relations between the USSR and Austria. These relations are taking shape fruitfully. They are permeated with mutual respect and confidence. The sound political climate also positively affects business links between the two countries in concrete practical spheres. Their cooperation is explicitly mutually advantageous, with due account for each other's legitimate rights and interests.

Good relations between the USSR and Austria are one of the substantive factors of stability in Europe, a convincing proof of the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social structures. Both sides firmly expressed their intention to continue to broaden and deepen these relations in every possible way.

It was stressed that the state treaty of 1955 on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria, and the law on its permanent neutrality remained an inviolable foundation of Soviet-Austrian relations and enabled the Republic of Austria to play a positive role in international affairs. Fred Sinowatz said that the Austrian Government would continue to follow the policy charted by those historical documents in future.

In discussing international problems serious concern was expressed about growing tension in the world, the continuing arms race, both nuclear and conventional, and the danger of outer space turning into a scene of military confrontation.

There is no task more pressing than that of removing the threat that hangs over mankind of a nuclear war, stressed Konstantin Chernenko. This is precisely the aim of the entire foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and all numerous concrete proposals of the USSR in consolidation of international security and limitation of the arms race, above all nuclear arms race.

Konstantin Chernenko drew attention to the Soviet Union's recent initiative, on the basis of which an accord was reached with the U.S. Administration to enter into new negotiations that would embrace both the question of nonmilitarization of outer space and questions of nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range.

Along all these lines which are interconnected, the Soviet side is prepared to seek most radical solutions which would assist in moving ahead toward a complete prohibition and in the final analysis toward the elimination of nuclear armaments.

The ball, thus, is now in the court of the U.S. Administration. If Washington, unlike in the past, will this time really display the readiness to conduct honest negotiations with a view to achieving mutually acceptable agreements, it will be possible at long last to set in motion the resolution of the most important problem -- the end of the arms race.

Fred Sinowatz in his turn expressed profound satisfaction at the intention of the USSR and the U.S. to enter negotiations on the entire complex of issues pertaining to nuclear and space armaments, and expressed the hope that the neogotiations would be productive.

Konstantin Chernenko and Fred Sinowatz,were unanimous in the opinion that it was the duty of all states, regardless of their size, social system, memebership in some alliance or group of nonaligned and neutral states, to do everything possible to safeguard peace in the world, improve the political climate, and revive the atmosphere of trust in international relations through joint efforts.

The conversation passed in a friendly spirit characteristic of the Soviet-Austrian relations. The meeting was attended by Comrade Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU.

Comparison of Tikhonov Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November carries in its first edition on page 2 a report on the talks held between Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, and Chancellor of Austria Fred Sinowatz. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the TASS version published in the 27 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 4, revealing the following variations:

Penultimate paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA:... of victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation... (changing words) Same paragraph, last line PRAVDA reads ...and international security. Participating in the talks were, on the Soviet side: I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; M.T. Yefremov, USSR ambassador to Austria; A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR foreign ministry collegium;

On the Austrian side, L. Gratz, Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs; F. Lacina, Austrian Federal minister of transportation; H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR; Ambassador F. Bauer, deputy general secretary of the Austrian foreign ministry; (K. Kerer), general secretary of the Austrian federal economic chamber the sides have ... (adding passage).

Vienna Paper on Sinowatz Toast

AU271427 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Chancellor Fred Sinowatz stated in his reply at the official dinner given by his host, Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, in the Moscow Kremlin yesrerday: "The relations between Austria and the Soviet Union are based on a solid foundation of mutual trust, and this makes it possible for us to further constructively develop the relations between our two countries despite the different social systems."

The chancellor, who recalled in his toast the line of Austrian foreign policy, stressed that the strengthening of peace and the independence of Austria is best implemented by an active policy of neutrality. This is also a stabilizing, peace-preserving element in the international community of states. Sinowatz stressed that a global peace order can only be a pluralistic one and can only consist of tolerance among the states and among all peoples of this world. Austria's policy of neutrality, to which all the people are unanimously committed, is not a variable factor of foreign policy, but a maxim recognized by all. It is also in the interest of a peaceful coexistence of states, last but not least of the states of the Danube area.

Then the chancellor affirmed that also in the future Austria's interstate relations will be committed to this foreign political principle and that a predictable and confidence-inspiring policy will be pursued. Relations of trust with neighbors and the other states of the East and West have strengthened the confidence of Austrians. The national economy rests on a firm basis. The attractiveness of Austria's culture is respected throughout the world.

Sinowatz then discussed the efforts of Austrian foreign policy to secure world peace, promoting constructive efforts leading to disarmament and armament control, active participation in the CSCE from the very beginning, which is also in the interest of a closer connection with the peoples of all participating states to provide new impulses for the policy of detente. The CSCE Final Act is to continue to serve as a stable signpost for the continuation of the process of detente to make peace in Europe more secure and to make the life of people more humane. "The universal significance of human rights and the basic freedoms," Sinowatz stressed, "is respected by the CSCE participating states, respecting them is an essential factor... for guaranteeing friendly relations and the cooperation between states."

The implementation of human rights calls for intensive efforts by all states within their own borders, but also on a regional and global level. Concrete steps for expanding the protection of basic rights and the rights of freedom are of importance, above all, in the individual regions. "The dignity of man cannot be guaranteed," the chancellor said, "if the necessary economic, social, and cultural preconditions do not exist. On the other hand, adverse social and economic conditions can never justify the refusal of individual basic rights and the rights of freedom."

Sinowatz then referred to the importance of the CSCE process for the smaller European states, calling it a unique opportunity to actively shape their fate. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is therefore of extraordinary significance.

The 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations in 1985 offers, as the chancellor noted in conclusion, a welcome opportunity to begin serious considerations on a better way of working of the world organization: "We must pay greater attention to the social dimension of the development, and to the kind of economic measures that strengthen social cohesion and democratic structures rather than weaken them."

Humanitarian Petition Presented

AU271208 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] At the end of the talks between the Austrian and Soviet delegations in Moscow the Austrians handed their hosts a list with humanitarian wishes. Officially there has been no Soviet reaction to it, but unofficially the Austrians were earlier given hope.

Freedom for Austrian Prisoners

AU271150 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] As Chancellor Sinowatz announced yesterday in Moscow, the Soviet side has promised him that the president's petitions for the pardon of four Austrians who are imprisoned in the USSR for various customs, currency, and similar offenses are to be granted freedom. Already today, Tuesday, the necessary signatures will be given. The Chancellor asked for understanding for the fact that only when this has happened can the individual names be given.

Sinowatz Departure

LD271643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Repbulic, has just left Moscow. He had been on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport, Sinowatz was seen off by Comrade Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman; Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; and other officials.

Sinowatz Cited on Talks

AU271951 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1930 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna -- Chancellor Sinowatz returned tonight from his 4-day official visit to the Soviet Union. In the afternoon, Soviet state and party chief Chernenko, during a talk with Sinowatz, underscored the Soviet Union's readiness to conduct honest and constructive disarmament talks with the United States. If rearmament continues, particularly in space, this would be catastrophic, Chernenko said.

Sinowatz stated to the press that Chernenko clearly expressed that the Soviet Union is highly interested in a further development of the already good relations with Austria. The chancellor added that he cherished no illusions about the statements concerning the disarmament problem, but that the talks would be obviously conducted with good intentions.

FURTHER ON UK LABOR PARTY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Kinnock Press Conference

LD271747 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- It is time to halt and reverse the arms race, Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, stated today as he together with shadow Labour Foreign Secretary Denis Healey gave a press conference in the press centre of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

The point today is to turn words into deeds, into practical proposals on disarmament talks, Neil Kinnock said. This possibility exists today, but the situation may change. The past few years have seen the escalation of the arms race and the emergence of the problem of space weapons, which all make it more and more difficult to normalise the world situation.

During our conversation with Konstantin Chernenko, Neil Kinnock said, we discussed relations between Britain and the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader stressed the USSR's readiness to reduce and physically to remove a part of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European USSR which would be equivalent to the number of nuclear missiles removed by Britain, Neil Kinnock said.

Konstantin Chernenko, he continued, also stressed the need to reduce nuclear arms arsenals in the world because, as he put it, our planet is our common home. I replied that to keep our common home secure, it was necessary to establish good East-West relations in every field, in culture, science, and trade. We agreed with Konstantin Chernenko's belief that East-West dialogue should be promoted.

Answering to the question as to what was most necessary to the prevention of worldwide nuclear catastrope, Neil Kinnock stressed: It is necessary to stop the arms race until new weapons system make it impossible to control that dangerous process.

In my view, the Soviet people attach much importance to the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, which is to be marked in May next year. The British Labourites also want the British Government to mark this jubilee, Neil Kinnock said. It would be useful for improving relations between our countries to organize exchanges of delegations of war veterans and other people to participate in these celebrations.

TASS Roundup of Visit

LD272237 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 27 Nov 84

["Visit of Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Labour Party of Britain, to the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party of Britain, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from November 21 to 27 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was accompanied by Denis Healey, Labour shadow foreign secretary, Charles Clarke, personal assistant to the party leader, Richard Clements, executive officer to the party leader, Patricia Hewitt, press secretary to the party leader, and D. Foster, parliamentary private secretary to the party leader.

On November 26 Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Neil Kinnock and his party. A report on this meeting is carried by the press on November 27, 1984.

Neil Kinnock and his party had conversations at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. At the USSR parliamentary group Neil Kinnock and his party had a conversation with Lev Tolkunov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, on the development of contacts between parliaments and on the role of parliaments today.

Neil Kinnock and his party had a conversation with Stepan Shalayev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions, and with the council's secretary Aleksandr Subbotin. The British Labour leader was told in detail about the efforts of the Soviet trade unions to develop production, to improve working conditions and to raise living standards of the Soviet working people. Answering questions from visitors, Shalayev described in detail the role of trade unions and work collectives in drafting and adopting Soviet economic development plans and in the management of production in accordance with the 1983 law on work collectives.

Neil Kinnock described how the Labour Party was drafting economic and social programs and outlined the position of the Labour leadership on the British miners' strike. Stepan Shalayev stated the solidarity of Soviet miners and other Soviet workers with the British miners' struggle for the right to work.

Neil Kinnock and his party visited the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. During those visits the British delegation had a detailed exchange of opinions on international affairs with academician Georgiy Arbatov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, with Professor A.N. Yakovlev, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and staff members of those institutes.

The British visitors were received by Zinaida Kruglova, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and by Valentina Tereshkova, a member of the CPSU Central Commitee and president of the Soviet Women's Committee.

The delegation also had a conversation at the Soviet Peace Committee. During those meetings the sides reviewed questions related to the role of public organisations in peace efforts, in promoting mutual understanding andin developing relations of friendship between the Soviet and British peoples.

Neil Kinnock and his party travelled to Leningrad. Leningrad Regional Party Committee Secretary V.N. Lobko, who welcomed them, described the activities of the Leningrad party organisation and the contribution of the city and the region to economic and cultural progress. The delegation visited the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery, where Neil Kinnock laid a wreath, and the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

Neil Kinnock and his party examined the Lenin Memorial Museum in the Smolnyy Palace and saw historical and cultural landmarks of the hero city of Leningrad. All the conversations passed in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship. In conclusion of their visit Neil Kinnock and Denis Healey gave a press conference for foreign and Soviet journalists.

on November 27 Labour leader Neil Kinnock and his party left for home. They were seen off by Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by A.S. Chernayev, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and by responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee. There also was at the airport Britain's ambassador to the USSR Sir Ian Sutherland.

Moscow Reaction to Proposals

LD272207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev -- Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The statements by Comrade Chernenko at the reception with Kinnock, the leader of the British Labor Party, have provoked great interest abroad, and especially in Britain. In their reports all the British papers stress the Soviet Union's sincere wish to have good-neighborly relations with Great Britain and to cooperate with it on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

THE LONDON TIMES particularly emphasizes the USSR's readiness to reduce and physically destroy a number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR corresponding to the number of nuclear missiles destroyed by the British side.

The Soviet Union's reply to the Laborites' intention of building a defense system on a nuclear-free basis is attracting close attention not only from the British public, but from the world public. This commentary by my colleague, Viktor Levin, is devoted to this theme:

[Levin] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's conversation with Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party, supplies the answer to a fundamental question: Waht is the best way to ensure security in the nuclear age? For this reason it is quite natural that it has provoked great interest throughout the world. Mankind has already had many opportunities to convince itself that the arms race -- not to mention the illusory pursuit of the attainment of military supremacy -- does not enhance security. The deployment of U.S. Pershing II and Tomahawk nuclear milliles in West Europe, which was intended by the NATO strategists to guarantee military superiority for the North Atlantic bloc, has not led to this result. As a result of the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union alone and in accord with its allies the NATO bloc has not obtained superiority.

As for the United States, it has found itself in a more dangerous situation, not a better one, for the countermeasures have fully equalled the threat posed to the USSR by the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. This has confirmed again that, as the Soviet Union stresses, security is best guaranteed not by the arms race, but by a policy of peaceful coexistence, by implementing the principles of equality and equal security.

The British Labor Party has decided to approach the question of guaranteeing the security of its country from precisely this position. At its last conference it adopted the document "Defense and the Security of Britian," stressing that if it comes to power Labor is firmly resolved to build a defense system on nuclear-free foundations and to remove all nuclear arms from British territory.

I would add that an important role in the adoption of this decision was played by economic considerations, too. It is known that Britian is not experiencing the best of times. The number of unemployed exceeds 3 million, and there is virtually no prospect of these people obtaining work. The Conservative government maintains that it is allegedly impossible to find the necessary funds, but at the same time military spending grows annually. THE SUNDAY TIMES recently came to the conclusion that allocations for military programs were out of control. Britain now occupies second place in NATO after the United States in the volume of its military budget. Britain also holds the lead among West European countries for the level of military expenditure per capita. Britain's disproportionate military spending is explained by the fact that the country is spending enormous amounts on nuclear weapons. Heseltine, the defense secretary, recently admitted that the program for the re-equipping of Britain's nuclear forces will cost taxpayers 11 billion pounds sterling. If account is taken of the fact that 4 years ago, when the government had only just begun to implement this program, half this sum was being quoted, it is not hard to conjecture that in the end expenditure will be higher than 11 billion pounds.

The burden imposed on the country's economy is obvious, and Britain's security, which the Conservatives uphold, is by no means becoming any more secure. So Labor has decided to approach the problem from a different angle.

This was possible because the Soviet Union had stated unambiguously that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that renounce production and acquisition of such weapons and have none on their territory.

This principle was set out as long ago as 1978. In the West its value was not immediately appreciated. Well, new ideas do not materialize suddenly. But such ideas, imperceptibly at first, then visibly gain strength, for they open up prospects for a sound and stable peace. Now we see how the position of the Soviet Union is being echoed in the Labor Party's program document.

The Soviet Union is prepared to implement this program. Our country, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his conversation with Neil Kinnock, would pledge itself not to use nuclear weapons against Britain if Britain implemented its decision to renounce nuclear weapons completely, whether of British or foreign manufacture, and to remove foreign nuclear bases from its territory. The Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce and physically eliminate the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR corresponding to the number of nuclear missiles eliminated by Britain. The implementation by Britain of total nuclear disarmament, with the removal of the corresponding foreign bases, would create conditions under which the USSR would guarantee that its nuclear weapons would not be targeted on British territory. If Britain took a unilateral decision on nuclear disarmament, the entire complex of questions arising in this connection concerning Soviet-British relations in the military sphere could become the subject of discussion and of an appropriate agreement between the USSR and Great Britain. In other words, the nuclear threat which, according to the Conservatives, exists for Britain from the USSR, would be removed in the most fundamental [cardinalnyy] manner. Britain's security would become stronger, and the Soviet Union would also feel safer.

However, it is not only a question of these two countries. It can be said with full assurance that such a course of events would correspond to the interests of all the European peoples, for it would promote a strengthening of peace and would open the way to the real liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, on the basis of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries. A nuclear-free Europe is a goal for which the Soviet Union is struggling consistently and in a principled way, seeing in it a step along the road to outlawing nuclear weapons and destroying stocks of them.

IZVESTIYA ON UK DECISION TO PULL OUT OF UNESCO

PM271455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent V. Skosyrev: "Under U.S. Pressure"]

[Text] London -- The British Government is unhappy with UNESCO's activity -- so unhappy that Foreign Secretary G. Howe has announced Britain's intention to quit the organization unless it "turns over a new leaf" during the coming year.

What, one wonders, is London's grievance against UNESCO? It is the same as Washington's. You see, the organization's members are taking the liberty of criticizing the West's neocolonialist policy in the sphere of education, science, and culture and are refusing to follow the line certain NATO countries want to impose on this humanitarian organization. It is these "misdemeanors" that have caused annoyance on the banks of the Thames.

True, as THE GUARDIAN writes, the decision to punish UNESCO was not taken in Whitehall without hesitation and even under direct pressure from the United States.

The U.S. Administration sent its emissary J. Gerard, who is a personal friend of President R. Reagan, here to indoctrinate the British politicians. Gerard demanded that Britain follow the U.S. example and give UNESCO a "second salvo."

However, it looks like the "salvo" has ricocheted against Britain. It has placed itself in opposition to Canada, Australia, and other Commonwealth countries that do not intend to quit UNESCO.

TURKEY'S PAKDEMIRLI HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW

Meets Baybakov

LD220949 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- N. Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, received on November 21 E. Pakdemirli, adviser to the prime minister of Turkey on matters of foreign trade and the treasury.

During a friendly conversation they discussed questions of the further development of commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey. The ambassador of Turkey to the USSR, Oktay Cankardes, was present.

Meets Sergeychick

LD231646 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Turkey completed negotiations here today on possibilities for further development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. During the stay in Moscow Ekrem Pakdemirli, head of a Turkish delegation and adviser to the Prime Minister of Turkey on financial affairs and foreign trade, had meetings with Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and heads of other Soviet agencies. The sides reviewed progress of economic cooperation between the two countries and charted ways for its development in the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, petrochemical, and chemical industries.

Soviet and Turkish agencies are jointly working on the realization of several major economic projects. These include production facilities, electric power plants and other installations.

The Soviet union renders technical assistance to Turkey in the expansion of the Iskan Run Iron and Steel Works. The construction of a facility to produce sulphuric acid began in Bandarim recently. This autumn a chemical plant to produce natrium brichromate and natrium sulphide went into operation in Mersin. The list of joint Soviet-Turkish ventures also includes a major oil refinery at Izmir.

During a recent meeting of the mixed inter-governmental Soviet-Turkish Commission for Economic Cooperation in Ankara the sides agreed to begin drafting a long-term program for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey. The sides also discussed possibilities and prospects for the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Turkey and the construction of a gas pipeline for that purpose.

Meets Komarov

PM261552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "In Brief"]

[Text] A conversation took place between N.D. Komarov and E. Pakdemirli, aide to the Turkish Prime Minister for foreign trade and treasury matters. Questions of the state of affairs and development prospects of Soviet-Turkish trade were discussed. Turkish Ambassador to the USSR O. Cankardesh took part in the conversation.

MOSCOW ON REASONS FOR REVIVING W. EUROPEAN UNION

LD250626 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 2030 GMT 24 Nov 84

[From the "Notes of a Publicist" program presented by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. Everything began with the deployment of the American Pershing missiles in Western Europe which gave rise to a huge protest movement among the West European population against the militarization of the continent. The extent of this movement was such that the leaders of the European NATO countries realized that they would never manage to stamp it out if they did nothing more than label the antimilitarists as agents of Moscow. It was necessary to do something more to try to convince public opinion that Western Europe also had its word to say on the issue of its own security. From this came the reanimation of the West European Union. France, which took the initiative in this, let it be understood that behind the officially expressed goal of this reanimation, which was to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic alliance, would be hidden the wish of Western Europe to disassociate itself from the Reagan administration and its policy of confrontation with the USSR.

One year after the decision to reactivate the Western European Union, things have returned to their logical order. From the beginning the Americans encouraged the military integration of Western Europe; not, of course, because they are in favor of its independence in the area of security and defense, but because it is an answer to their demands that the military contribution of the European members of NATO be increased. The only black spot for them in this bright picture is that Western Europe had the nerve to want to create its own military technology while Washington naturally expected its European allies to buy all their weapons in the United States; but all things considered, it is a problem of very little importance given that Washington has for a long time been used to breaking the spirit of the European leaders. As the latter once again took up their eternal litany on the need for Western Europe to be protected by the United States, and nobody but the United States, one can say that the situation in which the countries of Western Europe played the role of forward parade ground of the Pentagon, has not changed, except perhaps for a small detail that could in the long run become harmful to peace in Europe.

As paradoxical as it may seem, the West European Union (?wrote) 30 years ago to prevent the rearmament of West Germany. Who could believe this today when one sees this same organization lifting the last restrictions on conventional weapons for the FRG? Now all the latter lacks is the authorization to move on to nuclear weapons, and it is France again which took the initiative in this absolution of West Germany, the same West Germany where today people talk insistently of a revision of the results of the Second World War, and where they want to erect a monument to the memory of the brave soldiers of Hitler's Wehrmacht. I do not know if the French leaders will one day take flowers to such a monument, but objectively they encourage German revanchism.

No, I am not naive enough to believe that this could one day lead to a new Franco-German war, but neither an I naive enough to believe that the dubious enterprise with the West European Union really had as its aim the promotion of a Western Europe independent of Washington's military [word indistinct].

TASS ON U.S.-IMPOSED BAN ON EEC STEEL IMPORTS

LD281015 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 28 TASS -- The United States today clamped an official ban on steel pipe imports from the countries of the European Economic Community. The ban, announced by special presidential envoy to trade talks William Brock, will remain in force until January 1, 1985, after which steel imports from West European countries will be resumed but limited to half the present level.

Washington's hypocritical explanation for the manifestly protectionist move is a desire to "protect the interests" of the U.S. steel-making industry. But the culprit to blame for the current crisis in American metallurgy is no other than the Reagan administration itself, whose policies have plunged the country into the deepest economic slump in the past 50 years. The recession's effects are still making themselves painfully felt in the steel-making sector. Hence Washington's ban on steel imports, a cynical attempt to shift the brunt of its own difficulties onto its allies.

ALGERIAN MINISTER VISITS, SIGNS DOCUMENTS

PM261421 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16-17 Nov 84 p 4

[APS report: "Algerian Delegation's Moscow Visit"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- Continuing his visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a high-ranking delegation, Abdelhak Brerhi, FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee member, minister of higher education, and chairman of the Algeria-USSR Friendship Association, has been in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Republic, since Thursday, where the Algerian-Soviet friendship week is going on at the same time as in Moscow and other cities of the USSR.

Before leaving for Kiev, Mr Brerhi had talks in Moscow with Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Algeria's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Abdelmajid Allahoum, FLN Central Committee member, also attended the talks.

While still in Moscow, on behalf of the Council for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples Mr Brerhi signed a draft cooperation agreement on relations between the Council and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. This draft document lays down the fundamental principles for friendship exchanges between the two countries and their institutions.

Two further documents were signed by Mr Brerhi and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Yulyutin. The first is an evaluation report on the exchange agreement between the two Algeria-USSR and USSR-Algeria friendship organizations for the years 1982-1983. In the report, the two organizations express satisfaction with the complete implementation of the agreement and with the progress in cooperation between the two parties, governments, mass organizations, and the two organizations, which have helped to strengthen the friendly relations between the Algerian and Soviet peoples. They undertake to work further to intensify the relations that have become established between the two countries.

The second document is an agreement on exchanges between the two organizations for the years 1985 and 1986.

At the end of his talks with Mr Yelyutin, Mr Brerhi also signed a document endorsing his talks on cooperation in higher education and research.

BRIEFS

USSR-SUDAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES -- In Khartoum, an agreement has been signed on cooperation in 1984 and in 1985 between the Sudan-USSR and USSR-Sudan friendship societies. The agreement provides for exchanges in information, in cultural, and sports delegations. It also stipulates for a number of measures aimed at strengthening contacts between the two countries' public organizations. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Nov 84 LD]

U.S. PRESSURING FRANCE ON CHAD SITUATION

PM251304 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Nov 84 p 3

[Vladimir Korochantsev "Commentator's Column": "Flagrant Pressure"]

[Text] Some people would like to devour Chad, fueling the fire through the medium of other people. This is the background to the aggravation of events in central Africa that are assuming the proportions of a major international conflict. What is most striking are the actions of the Pentagon, which is patently not averse to trying out on the continent the methods of aggression and blackmail that it is using against Nicaragua. Habre's puppet regime is the main bastion for the expansion of international imperialism in Chad and the region as a whole. It is kept in power only by foreign bayonets. For this reason, the French Government's decision to withdraw its invasion forces from Chad provoked overt irritation on the banks of the Potomac, where the idea of foreign intervention in Chad originated.

Washington was also enraged by the fact that, at a recent meeting with Libyan revolution leader M. al-Qadhdhafi, French President F. Mitterrand recognized Libya's right to "defend its interests in the region" in the event of interference by a "third country" in the Chad events. The "third country", THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, is none other than the United States, which is stepping up its support for Habre. Observers describe as unprecedented the pressure that is being exerted on Paris to secure not just the return of French troops to the African country but also the organization of an extensive offensive operation against the forces fighting against the Habre regime and the foreign occupiers. Judging by U.S. press reports, the idea of confrontation with Libya is also being constantly "impressed" on France.

The situation around Chad is tense. The U.S. press believes that even direct U.S. intervention in this region is possible. Washington is lording it shamelessly in Africa, openly provoking armed conflict and twisting its allies' arms. However, sooner or later, the West will have to reckon with the Chad people's right to peace and to the settlement of their own fate without outside interference and with the equal participation of all internal political forces.

RYZHOV GIVES LUNCHEON FOR GUINEA-BISSAU ENVOY

PM271317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Ambassador's Honor"]

[Text] On 22 November USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov gave a luncheon in honor of Republic of Guinea-Bissau Ambassador Augusto Pereira da Graca in connection with the latter's departure for home.

MOSCOW REPORTS INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTEST IN CHILE

PY280256 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the news program]

[Text] Almost all Chileans realize and suffer every day the regime's failure, says the pamphlet that announces the protest and strike for 27 and 28 November. The pamphlet also gives instructions on how to carry out those actions. The imposition of stronger repressive measures under the state of siege has forced the people to redouble their efforts to end the regime and to restore freedom and democracy.

The pamphlet, copies of which have been distributed by the thousands in Santiago, adds: The Armed Forces will have to understand that they cannot continue to support this regime of failure that has forced them to become the enemies of their own people and (?that) wants Chileans to engage in a fratricidal confrontation. The pamphlet, signed by the National Protest Command, gives the following instructions for tomorrow at 0800: Stay home, do not carry out any activity at public or private offices, do not leave your neighborhood, do not use transportation facilities, and do protest.

The National Protest Command is made up of the National Workers Command, the People's Democratic Movement, the Democratic Alliance, the Socialist bloc, the PRODEN [Democratic Project], the Chilean Teachers' Association, the Metropolitan Association of City Dwellers, professional colleges, the Chilean Student Federation (FECh) and other organizations.

CHILEAN PATRIOTIC GROUP'S COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

PY271750 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Communique of the National Leadership of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, dated 22 November in Santiago, Chile, released in Paris, read by Rolando Carrasco]

[Text] To the Chilean people and to our friends around the world:

The dictatorship has reinstated the state of siege, unleashing a brutal repression against the people, the political opposition parties, and the national press in an effort to again create fear and discouragement among Chileans. The dictatorship has also set up a curtain of silence around its crimes, and especially around the actions the people are carrying out to rid themselves of tyranny.

The repressive measures also show the weakness of the tyrant and how terrified he is to see the people coming strongly against him using all the means of struggle to put an end to the long nights of terror and suffering to which they have been subjected in the last 11 years. Regardless of the repression and the state of siege imposed on us, the dictatorship will not be able to frighten us or stop the people's struggle.

The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) asserts that its offensive "For the fatherland, enough of Pinochet" is being successfully carried out with hard blows against the dictatorship, shattering the enforcement of the state of siege and the curfew, thus terrifying the dictatorship.

We would like to call attention to the 30 acts of sabotage carried out on the night of 13 November across the nation and the many actions lately carried out, such as the explosion of a car full of explosives on the night of 21 November during the curfew hours in front of the Valparaiso indendancy, at the very doorsteps of the tyranny and its henchmen, which shook all the buildings of the Naval Marine Command located around this area.

These actions are a demonstration of the combat effectiveness of the organization, achieved by our fighters and the people, and are our contribution to the preparation for the protest and stoppage scheduled for 27 and 28 November, during which the people will demonstrate once again their combativeness and courage to confront the regime and its repressive apparatus.

In order to ensure the success of the demonstrations scheduled for 27 and 28 November, we call on the people to strengthen their self-defenses, for which we call for the formation of the Rodriguez Militia, units of fighters who will become the pillars of the future struggles of the people which, without any doubt, will enter a stage of growing violence in view of the criminal obstinacy of the tyrant.

The dictatorship will not leave unless forced to do so; therefore we call on the people to build up their strength and to prepare themselves for the future struggle that must lead to a national uprising to put an end once and for all to the tyranny and to all its oppressive organizations.

We would like to reiterate on this occasion that the FPMR is responsible for the actions against the oppressive Carabineros forces, actions such as the attack on a bus of special forces in Valparaiso and on a garrison at bus stop 26 on the main avenue [Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue], La Cisterna district, in Santiago. During these actions 7 policemen were killed and 20 were injured. Our front did not suffer any casualties, and we declare that the regime's accusation that a group of six humble, poor people was guilty of the attack is false.

The FPMR takes complete responsibility for the described actions and warns that this type of action will continue as long as the oppressive forces do not change their actions and stop murdering people, because they feel they can go unpunished. A hard struggle is ahead of us.

Forward, fellow countrymen! Forward, FPMR members on the path to victory with force and decision! Rise against hunger and repression.

Santiago, Chile, 22 November 1984.

BAYBAKOV SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORT

PM271730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 First Edition pp 1-3

[Report by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, at 27 November joint session of the USSR Supreme Soivet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985 and the Fulfillment of the Plan in 1984"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Yet another year of labor is drawing to a close for our country. Rallied closely around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, and aware of their high patriotic duty, Soviet people are augmenting their efforts to implement the party's economic strategy and developing nationwide socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 40th anniversary of the worldwide-historic victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. These two jubilee dates constitute a kind of symbolic merging of Soviet people's labor and military valor and their determination to mark the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress with new peaceful accomplishments to the glory of our motherland.

As is known, a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session took place 15 November this year. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a long speech at the session. He comprehensively analyzed the state of the Soviet economy and set topical economic policy tasks, particularly in the filed of accelerating scientific and technical progress, intensifying production and increasing its efficiency, intensifying in every way the policy of saving labor and material resources, raising the level of production, plan, and contract discipline, and improving the system of economic management and control.

A report on the draft plan and budget was delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who gave a detailed description of the development of the national economy next year.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo basically approved the draft plan and budget for 1985 and adopted a decision to make the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech the basis of the activity of all party, state, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives.

Comrade deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination and approval the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, the final year of the 5-year plan, which will sum up the results of the Soviet people's intensive creative labor to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Next year's plan is based on the decisions of the congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches on key questions of developing the economy, raising the people's living standard, and ensuring the country's realiable defense capability.

The outlined plan targets have been determined from the 5-year plan and by taking into account the results of national economic development in 1984 and also the proposals of labor collectives, USSR ministries and departments union republic councils of ministers, and party, soviet, and trade union organs which took an active part in the elaboration and discussion of the plan projections. The deepening of the democratism of our public life and the increasing role of the masses' activeness in planning and managing the economy had an impact here.

It should be noted that our economy is developing in conditions of a tense international situation.

Loyal to Leninist foreign policy principles, the Soviet Union pursues a firm course aimed at peacefully solving problems which arise, ensuring equal interstate relations, ending the arms race, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. At the same time, the Soviet Union takes the necessary measures to strengthen the country's security and defend the Soviet people's creative labor. This invariable policy of our party and government, aimed at preserving peace and relaxing tension, enjoys understanding and support from the broadest public of the planet and all sober-minded people.

On the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984

Comrade deputies! Before informing you about the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, allow me to dwell briefly on the main anticipated results in the fulfillment of the 1984 plan.

As a result of the great deal of organizational and political education work done by the party, the upsurge in the masses' labor activeness, and the measures to strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline in the national economy, the development of the positive trends in the economy observed in 1983 has continued this year. Social production growth rates have risen, qualitative indicators of production have improved, and a further increase in the people's living standard has been achieved on this basis.

National income used for consumption and accumulation will total R498.5 billion and will have increased 3.1 percent over 1983, as envisaged by the state plan. The volume of industrial production will have increased 4.4 percent as against a plan figure of 3.8 percent, including a 4.5 percent increase for group "B" output. In 1983-1984 as a whole, industrial production will have increased 8.8 percent as against 6.4 percent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, machine building and the chemical, gas, microbiological, and certain other sectors which determine scientific and technical progress are developing at preferential rates. This result, like the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets for the most important economic indicators, are evidence of the growing influence of intensive factors in the development of our economy on the basis of improvements to production structure, equipment, and technology and to labor and management organization and the broader introduction of scientific and technical innovations.

Gross agricultural output in 1984 will have increased by more than R10 billion, in comparison with the average annual level in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In comparison with the average annual level in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In comparison with 1983, the increase in purchases of livestock products will total 4 percent for livestock and poultry, 2.3 percent for milk, and 2.1 percent for eggs. This is having a beneficial effect on the work of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex and securing meat and dairy products for the population.

The work of freight and passenger transport has improved. The plan for the volume of freight traffic by all forms of transport is expected to be overfulfilled this year. The targets for increasing production efficiency and primarily for labor productivity growth are being fulfilled this year.

Thus, in industry productivity growth will exceed 4 percent against a plan figure of 3.4 percent. For the first time this factor will account for 93 percent of the increase in industrial output. In agriculture, construction, and railroad transport the entire increase will be achieved as a result of labor productivity growth. This is linked, to a considerable extent, to the fulfillment by most labor collectives of the additional pledges they adopted in response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to increase labor productivity over and above the plan and reduce the prime cost of output.

Indicators of output quality and reliability have improved somewhat. At the same time, the situation in terms of product quality in industry and other sectors of the national economy is still not optimal and, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, is giving rise to justified complaints from consumers.

The introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into practice is increasingly becoming the basis for raising social production efficiency. Around 4,000 models of new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, instruments, and means of automation will have been introduced in 1984. The targets for automating technological production processes using automatic and rotary [rotornyy] lines, robot equipment complexes, and computer equipment are being met.

As in previous years, a vast capital construction program is being implemented in 1984. Commissioning of fixed capital out-of-state investments will total R136 billion this year, which will constitute a substantial addition to our country's production potential. By the end of the year the total value of fixed production capital will amount to around R1.5 trillion.

Many important projects have been commissioned at new and modernized enterprises in various sectors of the national economy. It is particularly necessary to note one particular outstanding event -- the ahead-of-schedule completion of construction of the main track on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and the inauguration of operational train traffic along the railroad's entire length. As the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to those involved in the railroad's construction and operation points out, the new transport artery is important for developing the economy of the country, particularly in eastern Siberia and the Far East, for creating major territorial-production complexes in these regions, and for bringing rich natural resources into national economic circulation.

Implementation of the program for social development and growth of the people's prosperity mapped out by the 26th party congress and developed in the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums has continued in 1984. Thus, per capita real incomes will have increased 3.3 percent as against the 3.1 percent envisaged for this year by the 5-year plan. Average monthly wages of workers and employees will total R185, an increase of 2.5 percent, and kolkhoz members' earnings will total R145 per month, an increase of 3 percent.

Public consumption funds will have increased 3.5 percent and will reach almost R140 billion.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will have increased 4.5 percent. Approximately R5 billion has been channeled into reducing state retail prices and holding seasonal sales.

This year will have seen the construction, out of all sources of funding, of 113.7 million square meters of housing, 1.3 million square meters more than in 1983. This has enabled approximately 10 million people to improve their housing conditions.

As is known, the standard of education and health care is an important indicator of social development. More preschool facilities, general educational schools, hospitals, and health centers than the 5-year plan envisages for this year will have been built in 1984 from all sources of funding.

A considerable place in the system of measures to improve the planning and management of the economy has been occupied by the large-scale experiment to expand enterprises' economic self-sufficiency and increase their responsibility that has been under way in five ministries since the start of 1984.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the preliminary results of this economic experiment and noted that the complex of measures aimed at increasing labor collectives' interest in achieving high indicators is on the whole exerting a positive influence on the results of their economic activity. The fulfillment of the plan in terms of one of the main indicators -- the sale of output taking contractual commitments into account -- has improved. All the increase in output has been obtained by means of labor productivity growth and the targets for reducing output prime cost have been overfulfilled.

At the same time, the potential created by the new conditions of economic management is still not being fully utilized, and this demands that enterprises, associations, ministries, central economic departments, and local party and soviet organs more vigorously restructure their economic work and improve the style and methods of leadership.

Comrade deputies! While noting with satisfaction the marked improvement in the development of the economy and in production efficiency and work quality, it is necessary to be clearly aware of the existing difficulties and shortcomings in our economic activity that are influencing the level of fulfillment of a number of plan indicators.

The serious difficulties include, first of all, the shortfall in agricultural output compared with the volumes envisaged by the 5-year plan, largely because of the extremely unfavorable weather conditions. This is affecting the supply of raw materials to industry and the supply of marketable resources to trade.

A substantial shortcoming in the work of a number of ministries is the nonfulfillment of targets for the introduction of new equipment and techniques into production. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are responsible for a particularly considerable lag in this sphere.

Many enterprises and farms in a number of sectors are working below their potential and are not fulfilling the plans set for them and their socialist pledges. Losses of time and resources are still great, and these are usually the result of negligence.

The closest attention should be paid to the course of target fulfillment for the saving of material resoruces. Thus, in the first 9 months of 1984, 19 of the 30 main fuel- and energy-consuming ministries failed to cope with the targets for saving fuel and energy resources. Enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry have greatly overexpended these resources.

In 1984, as in previous years, a number of ministries are not fulfilling the production plans in terms of the products list and range of output, which is the main reason for shortfalls in deliveries of goods to consumers in accordance with the contracts and orders. The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the USS Ministry of Light Industry are the most markedly behind in fulfilling delivery commitments.

In capital construction, although there is a slight improvement, we cannot be satisfied with the overall state of affairs.

The targets for the commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities are being underfulfilled, shortcomings in the organization of the construction process are being eliminated only slowly, considerable funds are still dissipated among many projects, estimate discipline is violated, and there is poor-quality work.

Ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and enterprise and construction site collectives must urgently take measures to take in hand the laggard sectors, eliminate shortcomings in economic activity, and fulfill all the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the plan. Conscientious labor, the increase of each worker's personal responsibility for the work entrusted to him, and the strengthening of production, plan, and labor discipline are the means of achieving this objective.

The Main Tasks, Rates, and Proportions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1985

Comrade deputies! In characterizing the main tasks, rates, and proportions of the USSR's economic and social development in 1985, it is necessary to note that next year is the foundation period for the 12th 5-Year Plan, which must introduce profound qualitative changes in social production. The 1985 plan is geared toward stepping up intensification, toward improving the technical standard of production, toward the dynamic, balanced development of the economy, and toward making maximum use of production and scientific and technical potential and internal economic reserves. This has predetermined a number of particular features of the annual plan submitted for your consideration.

The targets for sectors of the national economy in 1985 consolidate and develop the positive trends in the development of the economy that emerged in 1983-1984. The growth rates according to general economic indicators are envisaged to be somewhat higher than the average annual growth rates achieved in 1981-1984. The absolute increases in national income, agricultural output, freight turnover on railroad transport, and the production of a number of most important types of industrial output will increase.

High targets are planned for indicators of social production efficiency and especially for labor productivity growth and for the utilization of fixed capital and production capacities. The fulfillment of these targets must ensure the entire increase in industrial production at existing enterprises without an increase and even with a reduction in the number of personnel. This presupposes the implementation in all sectors of the national economy of an extensive package of measures to introduce the latest scientific and technical achievements, mechanization and automation, and scientific production organization, and to develop collective forms [of labor] and improve labor incentives. The correlation between the growth in labor productivity and in wages is to be improved.

In order to characterize the indicators of social production efficiency, it should be noted, for instance, that it is planned to obtain almost all the increase in national income and 95 percent of the increase in industrial output by means of improved labor productivity. In agriculture and railroad transportation the entire increase in production will be obtained by means of this factor.

The fulfillment of the targets of the 1985 plan and the creation of the necessary groundwork for the 12th 5-Year Plan require that the pace at which the production apparatus of sectors of the national economy is renewed on the basis of the contemporary achievements of science and technology be increased.

The attention paid to the policy of saving raw material, fuel and energy, and material resources as an important condition for increasing production efficiency and for balancing the national economy's requirements against the available resources is being increased.

This requires that ministries, union republics, associations, enterprises, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes formulate and introduce progressive expenditure norms and that the targets for the production and employment of efficient types of raw and other materials and resource-saving techniques be absolutely fulfilled.

Something that is meeting with wide support in the country is the initiative by leading production collectives to create a fund of above-plan savings at every enterprise and in every oblast, kray, and republic, and to work 2 days in the year on the basis of saved materials, raw materials, and fuel. The resources of this fund will be used for social needs, primarily to improve medical services for the population.

In 1985 the prime cost of industrial output is to decline by 0.8 percent, which is higher than the pace achieved this year. It is planned that costs should decrease by 0.5 percent in construction.

Next year will be a new stage in carrying out the economic experiment, and 21 more union and republican ministries and consumer service enterprises in many oblasts will work under conditions of the experiment.

The targets for the development of the country's economy and the improvement of social production efficiency envisaged in the 1985 plan ensure that the sections of the plan, especially production and capital construction, are balanced against material and technical resources and that the population's monetary income is balanced against the volume of retail trade turnover and paid services.

On the basis of the projected volumes of material production, the national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase by R17.5 billion, or 3.5 percent. Almost the entire increase in national income is being channeled into the consumption fund.

The increase in industrial production next year will be 3.9 percent, including 4 percent for group "B." The volume of agricultural output will increase 6.7 percent over the expected output this year.

Industry

Comrade deputies! As is well known, socialist industry, which constitutes the foundation of our state's economic might, has the leading role in the intensification of all spheres of the Soviet economy and in boosting the people's well-being. The 1985 plan makes provision for the increasing preferential growth of the processing sectors of industry, whose output will increase by 4.4 percent, while that of machine building and metalworking will increase by 6.5 percent.

Further development of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex is planned. Electricity generation will reach 1.54 trillion kilowatt-hours. The total increase in generation will be 55 billion kilowatt-hours, and over two-thirds of this increase will be obtained at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

As is well known, a recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution set the task of the increasing preferential development of the nuclear power industry with a view to further building up electricity generation and improving the structure of the fuel and energy balance in accordance with the USSR Energy Program. Implementation of the measures envisaged by this resolution must be regarded as one of the most important tasks of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, other ministries and departments, and republican and local organs. Extraction of petroleum and gas condensate is planned at the figure of 628 million metric tons, which is 2 percent more than is expected this year.

Projected gas extraction is over 632 billion cubic meters, an increase of over 45 billion cubic meters or almost 8 percent compared with 1984. The entire increase in oil and gas extraction in the country will be obtained through increased extraction in West Siberia.

Coal extraction will total 726.2 million metric tons, or 11.5 million metric tons more than in 1984.

In view of the increased export of fuel and energy resources, the projected levels of electricity generation and of the extraction of all types of fuel require the thrifty utilization of these resources. In order to balance the national economy's needs for fuel, the plan envisages intensive targets for saving and reducing the expenditures of motor fuel, electricity, and heat. Special attention must be paid to saving motor fuel. The dieselization of the motor vehicle pool is to be continued toward this goal. The conversion of vehicles to operation on compressed and liquefied gas is an important direction in saving motor fuel. However, as yet it is being implemented only extremely slowly because of the lag in the construction of motor vehicle compressor filling stations. The relevant ministries, departments, and union republics must take urgent measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the conversion of motor transport to operation on compressed gas.

In the group of sectors which produce structural materials, there is envisaged an increase in the volume of output and an improvement of the structure of production through the preferential growth of the output of highly effective types of products. The increase in the output of progressive structural materials will amount to 6.5 percent, while the output of traditional types will increase by only 1.6 percent.

The production of finished rolled ferrous metals is envisaged at 109.4 million metric tons, or 1.2 percent greater than the 1984 level; the production of steel pipes will amount to 19.7 metric million tons and will increase over the year by 4.3 percent. The preferential growth rates of the production of economical types of metal products will make possible a saving of 1.3 million metric tons of rolled ferrous metals in the national economy in comparison with 1984.

It is essential that the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy constantly seek out opportunities for an additional increase in the output of the most effective types of rolled metal and also implement measures for a substantial reduction of the expenditure of coke and other materials when producing metal.

For purposes of better satisfying the national economy's needs for ferrous metals, the plan determines targets for an average reduction of the norms of expenditure of rolled ferrous metals in machine building and metal working by 3.7 percent.

In nonferrous metallurgy the production of many of the most important types of products will increase in comparison with the current year. The USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy must ensure the improvement in the use of existing capacities, the introduction of new production processes, and the fuller recovery of valuable components contained in nonferrous metallic ores. The USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the consumer ministries ought to pay special attention to the development of secondary nonferrous metallurgy, to the expansion of capacities for processing nonferrous scrap and waste metal, and to improving the quality of metals and alloys produced from these.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries, given an overall 5-percent increase in the production of products, the output of mineral fertilizers will increase 10.6 percent, output of chemical plant protection agents will increase 8.8 percent, synthetic resins and plastics -- 8.6 percent, and caustic soda -- 6.9 percent.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, an increase in the production of timber materials through the more efficient use of raw material resources and through increasing the output of progressive materials is envisaged. Thus, given 3.2-percent increase in the volume of production of the sector as a whole, the production of excelsior boards, glued plywood, industrial [tekhnologicheskiy] wood chips, pulp, paper, and cardboard will develop at preferential rates.

Cement output in 1985 will be 132 metric million tons and slate output will be 8.54 billion standard tiles. The production of construction materials is envisaged so as to take into account the needs of capital construction, repair work, and the expansion of the sale of these to the population, with the mandatory fulfillment of targets for savings.

Taking into account the decisive role of MACHINE BUILDING in the retooling of all sectors of the national economy and in accelerating scientific and technical progress, the plan envisages the preferential growth of machine building and metal working production, the output of which will increase, as was stated, by 6.5 percent. Paramount attention is paid to increasing the output of highly productive machines and equipment, as well as to increasing their technical standard and quality, which will promote an increase in productivity and an improvement in working conditions.

The production of flexible, automated production modules and systems will be increased significantly in 1985. The output of automatic manipulators (industrial robots) will increase by 14 percent and amount to 14,300 units.

The machine building ministries are to pay greater attention to the use in production of rotary and rotary-conveyor lines, which are distinguished by the precision, stability, and uninterrupted nature of production processes and which provide the opportunity to sharply accelerate the intensification of industrial production, considerably increase labor productivity, and make industrial floor space available.

The plan provides for the channeling of machinery and equipment on a priority basis into fulfilling the targets of the Food Program and of the Energy Program, for the introduction of resource-saving production processes, for equipping the priority construction projects of 1985, and for the retolling and reconstruction of existing enterprises.

The increase in the production of non-food CONSUMER goods and the improvement of their quality and range will continue in 1985.

The total production volume of light industry will increase 3.5 percent as against 1.7 percent in 1984. The production of non-woven textiles will increase at a faster rate -- their output will increase by almost 19 percent, that of linen fabrics by 5.3 percent, and knitted outerwear, by 3.4 percent.

The production of goods for cultural, consumer, and household use will amount to R55.8 billion, or 6 percent more than in 1984.

When the draft plan for 1985 was examined at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, it was noted that industry had proved to be unprepared for the change in the purchasing demand of the population which is increasing the shift toward high-quality goods. Taking this into account, all ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics, and above all, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry must more rapidly reorganize industry for the production of articles for which there is a big demand.

A special section of the plan is devoted to the use of SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS. The utilization of worn tires, phosphogysum, ash, of ashy cinders from thermal power stations, cullet, waste paper, and other types of secondary raw materials will considerably increase in 1985.

The volumes of the use of secondary raw materials which are envisaged in the plan will make it possible to boost the increase in the savings of primary raw material in 1985 by about R500 million in comparison with 1984, and through the use of secondary raw materials in 1985 the savings of primary raw materials will total R12.6 billion. While taking into account the high efficiency of the use of secondary raw materials, it is essential to take steps to intensify work in this field, and especially in the creation of capacities for their reprocessing.

It is essential that the leaders of USSR ministries and departments pay greater attention to the use and expansion of existing production capacities and to the creation of new production capacities for the reprocessing of secondary raw materials, and that they ensure appropriate monitoring of the progress of the fulfillment of plan targets.

Agro-industrial Complex and Implementation of the USSR Food Program

Comrade deputies! When elaborating the plan for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the USSR Council of Ministers proceeded from the Food Program targets, the need to ensure the balanced development of all its component sectors and the tasks for consistently strengthening their material and technical base.

The 1985 plan appropriates from all sources of finance about R57 billion of capital investment for the development of the agro-industrial complex sectors, which is somewhat larger than envisaged from that year in the 5-year plan. This includes provision for substantially increasing the investments earmarked for safekeeping of the output produced, and in the processing sectors, for creating additional capacities which would make it possible to accelerate the processing of agricultural raw materials and prevent losses of products.

Last October's CPSU Central Committee Plenum examined and approved a Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and for enhancing the effective utilization of reclaimed land with a view to steadily building up the country's food stocks.

It is well known to everyone that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a detailed resolution on this question.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko comprehensively substantiated the next tasks of the party and the people in implementing the USSR Food Program, emphasizing that the key problem is to steadily build up grain production and that it is necessary to ensure the kind of rates of its growth so as to be able to fully satisfy all the country's needs in the next few years. At present, thanks to land reclamation, the problem of satisfying the country's needs for cotton and rice has been basically resolved. The lands under irrigation account for a considerable proportion of the increased output of foodstuffs, vegetables, fruit, and grapes. However, as the CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the councils of ministers in several union republics have failed to take the proper measures to improve the quality of, and accelerate land reclamation operations and to enhance the effective utilization of irrigated and drained lands.

Meanwhile, the high effectiveness of reclaimed land is universally known. Even under the prevailing organization of work on these lands, which account for 14 percent of the total arable land, we obtain from them approximately one-third of the total volume of plant husbandry production output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Large sums of capital investment are being channeled into land reclamation -- more than R9 billion. These funds will account for the commissioning of 663,000 hectares of irrigated and 695,000 hectares of drained lands. By the end of the year the total area of reclaimed land will stand at about 35 million hectares as against 29.8 million hectares in 1980.

The volume of gross agricultural output in 1985 will reach almost R143 billion and will increase by R9 billion by comparison with 1984. It is assumed that the entire output growth will result from increased labor productivity, which will rise by 9.7 percent during the year on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

While formulating the 1985 plan, much attention was given to the growth of grain and feed production as a basis for developing stock raising. Yields and gross harvest of these types of products depend largely on the quantity of mineral fertilizers applied to the soil. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the union republic councils of ministers must ensure that the bulk of the increase in mineral fertilizer deliveries is channeled into application to grain and feed crops. This requires that two-thirds of the increase in deliveries of mineral fertilizers be channeled to these crops during the year. Nevertheless, in practice many republics fail to observe this principle.

The expansion of the sowing of winter and spring wheat according to industrial technology principles must become an important reserve for growth in gross harvests of grain. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo specially examined this question and adopted the appropriate decision. The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences must take all steps to implement the adopted decisions and attain substantial growth in grain production and especially the production of strong and hard wheats.

The winter stalling period in stock raising has now started. The union republic councils of ministers must ensure the organized wintering of livestock a highly responsible task. It is extremely important to consolidate the positive results achieved in the development of stock raising over the last 2 years. Opportunities to do this exist everywhere. We are primarily talking about making rational use of feeds available in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of resources in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

Meat production in 1985 will reach almost 9.5 million metric tons, and the production of butter -- 1.5 million metric tons. The output of wholemilk products will reach 29.4 million metric tons, which exceeds the 5-year plan's target for that year. It is planned to increase the industrial processing of skimmed milk and buttermilk to 20 million metric tons, which is 1.1 million metric tons more than in 1984.

Major tasks have to be resolved next year by workers in industry, and primarily in machine building, the chemical industry, the food industry, and other sectors as regards further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and its related sectors, supplying it with mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents, ensuring the prompt and high-quality processing of products, their safe storage, and improving the supplies of diverse foodstuffs for the population.

It is planned to supply agriculture in 1985 with more of the equipment and other material resources it needs to meet the 5-year plan targets, while the deliveries of mineral fertilizers are set at a somewhat higher figure than provided by the 5-year plan for the year.

There will be further development of the hulling and milling and mixed feed industry, and the product output of these sectors will increase by 3.2 percent.

Taking into account the need for accelerated development of the microbiological industry so as to intensify agriculture, the capital investment allocated to the development of this sector in the coming year is R200 million more than envisaged by the 5-year plan. At the same time, the growth of the production of feed proteins is being retarded by short deliveries of raw materials, and this imposes a grave responsibility on the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, which are the main suppliers of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Main Administration for the Microbiological Industry.

Our forestry assets play a great role in improving all life on earth. We expect the USSR State Committee for Forestry and the consumer cooperatives to participate to a greater extent in resolving the food problem. The augmentation and rational utilization of such gifts of nature as mushrooms, berries, nuts, and game must be conducted on a better organized and systematic basis.

In order to successfully implement the Food Program, the ministries, republican and local organs, and economic leaders must show great concern for the development of enterprises' subsidiary farms, increase the production of agricultural products for workers and employees, help kolkhoz members in running their subsidiary plots, and help members of market gardening associations.

The growing scale of the Soviet economy, the deepening of the social division of labor, the broadening of economic ties, and the demands to enhance production efficiency make the development and improvement of the country's transport system a very important task. The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote unremitting attention to organizing the uninterrupted working of all forms of transport, particularly railroad and motor transport, and are implementing an extensive program for the rational reorganization of transport services for the national economy and the population.

Proceeding from the planned levels of production and volumes of capital construction, it is planned to increase freight turnover for all forms of transport by 3.3 percent, including 1.8 percent for railroad transport. Preferential growth of freight turnover -- by more than 13 percent -- is planned for gas pipeline transport.

The volume of passenger transport operations by all forms of general purpose transport will increase 1.7 percent, including 1.1 percent for railroad transport, 2.2 percent for motor transport, and 1.6 percent for air transport.

The railroad network will be developed further as a result of commissioning approximately 700 km of second tracks, electrifying 1,500 km, and equipping 2,200 km of railroad lines with an automatic blocking system. The plan provides for the commissioning of more than 1,300 km of new railroad lines. Indicators for the work of railroad transport will improve. The material and technical base of general purpose sea, river, air, and motor transport will also be strengthened.

The network of general purpose highways will be increased by more than 12,000 km, including 8,000 km of roads of oblast and local significance. Motor transport links between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and rayon centers will thereby be strengthened.

The targets for the development of statewide means of communication and television will be fulfilled, on the whole, during the 5-year period.

Capital Construction

Comrade deputies! The realization of the capital construction program is of great significance for successfully fulfilling plan targets both in the immediate future and in the longer term.

The capital construction plan for 1985 has been drawn up with regard to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction," adopted in April of this year, as well as the need to ensure the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Programs, to enhance social production efficiency, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, and to consistently develop housing, social, and consumer construction.

In the national economy as a whole, capital investments from all sources of funding are planned to the tune of R175.1 billion, or 3.4 percent more than expected in 1984. State capital investments have been set at R154 billion, which is R8 billion more than the expected level this year. Here preferential growth rates for capital investments are envisaged in the sectors of the fuel and energy complex, the raw materials sectors, and machine building.

The quotas [limity] for state capital investments for the whole range of work in the development of agriculture have been adopted on the scale set for that year by the 5-year plan. Some of them are channeled into increasing production of equipment and machinery for agriculture and into the microbiological industry.

Capital investments in sectors of the agro-industrial complex such as the food, fish, hulling and milling, and microbiological industries are envisaged somewhat higher than in the 5-year plan for 1985.

State capital investments in the sectors of the nonproduction sphere are set at R30.5 billion, and at R40.1 billion from all sources of funding -- which is considerably higher than the 5-year plan targets for 1985.

The capital construction plan devotes great attention to the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. Capital investments channeled toward these ends will total R30.5 billion in 1985, which is R4.3 billion more than the 5-year plan targets. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must find additional potential for increasing capital investments in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, providing them with equipment and contract work quotas.

In setting the targets for commissioning production capacities, the USSR Council of Ministers proceeded from the need to concentrate capital investments, material resources, and the capacities of contract organizations on construction projects nearing completion.

State capital investments are to be used to commission fixed capital to the tune of R146.4 billion in 1985, or 7.6 percent more than in 1984, with state capital investments increasing 5.5 percent.

This will make it possible to reduce the volumes of uncompleted capital construction to a level close to the normative level by the end of 1985.

In the national economy as a whole, including capital repairs, it is planned to have state contract construction and installation organizations fulfill work to the tune of R90.6 billion or 3.8 percent higher than the 1984 plan.

It is planned to strengthen the material and technical base of construction ministries. Ministries carrying out contract work and client ministries must take measures to ensure the comissioning of all projects nearing completion strictly within the times envisaged in the plan.

Development of Science and Technology

Comrade deputies! The plan for 1985 stipulates targets for all avenues of scientific and technical progress. It is geared to creating and assimilating into production new types of machinery and equipment, increasing the scale of the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes, and updating output at enterprises which are being newly created and at those which are being modernized and retooled.

Taking account of ministry and department plans, it is planned to assimilate 4,200 new styles of machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials, or 7.7 percent more than the 1984 plan. Around 500 targets are also planned for the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes and means of mechanizing and automating production, or 25 percent more than the current year.

At the same time, 2,400 types of obsolete output and old-fashioned manufacturing processes will be discontinued, as against 2,200 in 1984.

The use of progressive resource-saving technologies, including the continuous casting of steel, cement production using the dry method, intensified [uglublennaya] oil and gas refining, the comprehensive use of raw materials, and so forth, will be expanded.

The basis for further technological improvements in production will be expanded at the same time. Thus, in the machine tool and instrument-making industry, output of high-productivity forging and molding equipment will increase by almost 13 percent, and output of machine tools with digital program control and robot molding [pressovyye] complexes will increase by 30-50 percent.

The trend to reduce manual labor and ensure comprehensive production of machine system to mechanize and automate material-handling, loading and unloading, and warehouse work is increasing. The manufacture of a complex of continuous-operation machines for strip work in mining enterprises is continuing.

On the basis of the development of computer technology, it is planned to commission around 800 automated systems for controlling technological processes and production. This is 30 percent higher than the 1984 plan. Around 1,150 computer control complexes based on miniprocessors will be commissioned to automate machinery, equipment, and instruments, which is 57 percent more than in 1984.

Improvements to complexes of equipment for the intensified refining of oil, the efficient utilization of mineral fertilizers in agriculture, and other national economic goals are continuing.

Thanks to the improvement in the technical standard of production, it is planned next year nationally to release around 800,000 people in industry, to transfer around 400,000 people from manual labor to mechanized work, and to realize savings of around R5 billion from reduced prime cost.

The introduction of the achievments of scientific and technical progress will reduce the metal intensiveness and energy intensiveness of national income.

It is planned to further expand fundamental research ensuring the scientific groundwork for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term. USSR ministries and departments will continue to implement all-union scientific and technical programs embracing a broad range of problems connected with the development of various sectors of the national economy.

In all, R27.5 billion, or 3.6 percent more than this year, is being allocated to science.

Social Development and the Improvement of the People's Living Standard

Comrade deputies! Concern for man, with his growing material and spiritual needs, has always been the focus of our plans. This principle is also placed at the foundation of the plan for 1985. The population's real per capita incomes will increase 3.3 percent, which is in line with the 5-year plan's target for that year. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will increase to R190.6 and the payment of the labor of kolkhoz members to R150 a month.

Public consumption funds will increase 5 percent, reaching R146.5 billion. That is R2.5 billion more than the 5-year plan's target for that year.

Benefits for Great Patriotic War veterans will expand and an increase will be initiated in minimum pensions for kolkhoz members and pensions for workers and employees who retired for well-earned rest over 10 years ago. Other important measures have also been outlined, primarily those connected with the implementation of the school reform, including an increase in teachers' wages.

The paying off of State Internal Loan bonds will be continued.

Retail trade turnover for 1985 has been set at R334 billion and will exceed the anticipated level for 1984 by 5.2 percent. To supply the trading network more fully with commodity stocks and to achieve the best balance between the population's monetary income and expenditure, the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must take steps for the unconditional fulfillment of the target for the production of consumer goods through the better use of existing and newly commissioned production capacities, the economical and rational use of material resources, and the maximum utilization of local and secondary raw material and materials to expand the range of goods and improve their quality.

The volume of consumer services rendered to the population will increase 6 percent in 1985 and that will include a 7.1 percent increase in rural areas. More attention must be paid to the development of the system of consumer services, because their volume is still relatively small, especially in republics like Turkmenia, Azerbaijan, and several others.

The plan provides for a substantial volume of housing construction. In 1985 housing with a total area of 114 million square meters will be constructed using all sources of financing, which is 10.7 million square meters more than projected by the 5-year plan for that year.

To create broader opportunities for improving housing conditions, there will be a substantial increase in the dimensions of cooperative and individual construction. The commissioning of cooperative apartment blocks will increase nearly 19 percent and the commissioning of individual houses 10 percent. More attention must be paid locally to the development of housing cooperative construction.

Over the 5-year period as a whole, housing with a total area of about 555 million square meters, or 25 million square meters more than the 5-year plan target, will be constructed in cities and rural areas using all sources of finacing. this ensures that over 50 million people will improve their living conditions.

The housing construction program in the counryside is being implemented successfully. Over the 5-year period housing with a total area of about 176 million square meters will be constructed for agricultural workers using the funds of the state, kolkhozes, and population, which complies with the target set by the Food Program.

The plan for 1985 provides for a considerable expansion of the network of national education, health, and culture institutions and an improvement in sociocultural services for the population.

Using all sources of financing, preschool institutions with 630,000 places, or 54,000 more places than stipulated by the 5-year plan for that year, will be commissioned. General educational schools with 951,000 places and mobile health center institutions with a capacity of 116,000 consultations per shift will be constructed, which is, respectively, 20 and 35 percent more than the 5-year plan target for 1985. Hospitals with 60,000 beds are to be constructed.

The network of sanatoriums, boarding houses, homes, and other leisure institutions and Pioneer camps will be expanded, and tourism and excursion services for the population will improve.

The output of the medical industry as a whole will increase 6.4 percent, totalling R3.7 billion.

Environmental Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources

A task of great economic and social importance is the intensification of environmental conservation and the more rational use of natural resources. The solution of this task is directly linked with the creation of favorable living conditions for the present and future generations and with the careful treatment of the country's national wealth. A package of measures in this field is envisaged by the plan for 1985.

It is planned to construct and commission recycled water supply systems and sewage treatment plants, which will make it possible to increase the volume of recycled and consistently used water by 10.6 cubic km or 4.5 percent in comparison with this year and to reduce the discharge of polluted effluent by 1.4 cubic km.

In accordance with the plan targets measures will be implemented aimed at developing the most progressive effluent free water consumption systems, which are an important stage in introducing low-waste or waste-free manufacturing processes, primarily in the Black sea, Sea of Azov, Baltic and Caspian Seas, and Volga, Ural, Severskiy Donests, and Tom Rivers and a number of other regions.

To conserve the air environment, it is planned to build and commission devices for recovering and neutralizing harmful substances. This will make it possible to increase to 78 percent the recovery of harmful substances emanating from stationary sources of pollution.

A large volume of work will be done to combat water and wind soil erosion. It is planned to create protective wooded strips over an area of over 52,000 hectares -- 1,000 hectares more than this year. Work will be expanded to terrace steep slopes and to construct anti-erosion hydraulic installations.

It is planned to use 12 million cubic meters of fertile soil removed during stripping work to increase the fertility of unproductive farmland and to recultivate about 152,000 hectares of structurally irregular [narushennyye] lands, which is more than the 5-year plan's targets for that year.

The plan provides for measures for the fuller extraction of a number of minerals from the subterranean depths, including coal, petroleum, nonferrous metal ores, mining and chemical raw material, and others.

About R2.5 billion in state capital investments are being earmarked for the implementation of a package of nature conservation measures.

The Siting of Productive Forces and Development of the Economies of the Union Republics and Economic Regions

Comrade deputies! The 1985 plan envisages the further development of the economies and cultures of all the union republics.

In the European part of the country and in the Urals, industry will continue to develop chiefly on the basis of production intensification, more efficient use of existing production capacities, and modernization and retooling of existing enterprises.

The nuclear power industry will be developed in accordance with the Energy Program. In the RSFSR commissioning of capacities is envisaged at the Kursk, Balakovo, and Smolensk Nuclear Power Stations. In the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly Territorial Production Complex, iron ore extraction will increase, as will production of iron ore concentrate and metallized pellets.

In the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone gross agricultural output will increase in 1985 by 15 percent compared with the expected average annual output in 1981-1984. The plan envisages a further increase in the economic potential of the RSFSR's eastern regions.

The west Siberian territorial production complex will continue to be the country's main fuel and energy base. In 1985 it will provide two-thirds of all-union oil production and more than one-half of the gas.

In the Kuzbass it is planned to commission new capacities for strip mining of coal and also to modernize a number of existing pits.

In east Siberia there will be an increase in production of electricity, pulp and cardboard, lumber, chemical fibers and yarns, resins, and plastics.

It is planned to carry out a considerable amount of work on strengthening the ore base and retooling the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine.

Work will continue on the main facilities of the Boguchanskaya GES and also on the construction of the Ziminskiy Chemical Plant at the "Khimprom" Production Association in Usolye. The creation of a regional production base for the construction of the Central Yenisey GES will begin.

In the Kansk-Achinsk Territorial Production Complex capacities will be commissioned at the Berezovskaya GRES-1 and Berezovskiy No 1 Coal Mine. Construction and assimilation of commissioned capacities will continue at the Krasnoyarsk Heavy Exacavator Plant and the Achinsk Oil Refinery.

In the Sayanskiy Territorial Production Complex it is planned to commission new units at the Sayano-Shushenskaya and Maynskaya GES's. Construction of plants in the Minusinskiy Electrical Equipment Complex will continue.

Electricity supplies will become considerably more reliable in the Far East economic region as a result of the commissioning of new energy capacities, including at a number of thermal power stations.

Next year will see by and large the completion of the first stage of the formation of the South Yakutia Territorial Production Complex with the commissioning at full capacity of the Neryungri Coal Mine and the Neryungri GRES.

In the Ukrainian SSR the improvement of the industrial production structure will continue on the basis of preferential development of machine building. Increased power production will be secured mainly from nuclear power stations. Light and food industry output will be increased.

It is planned to commission a power unit at the Zaporozhye AES, the "Yuzhno-Donbasskaya" mine, capacities for the production of iron ore at the Krivoy Rog Mining and Enrichment Combine and of rolled ferrous metals at the Ilich plant in Zhadanov, and a number of other facilities.

In the Belorussian SSR machine building will be further developed. Construction of the Minsk Nuclear Heat and Electric Power Station, an aluminum alloys plant, and a plant to produce articles made from metal powders will continue, as will the assimilation of capacities at the Belorussian Metallurgical Plant.

In the Kazakh SSR capacities will be commissioned for the extraction and processing of nonferrous metal ores at the Dzhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine and the Zhayremskiy and Zhezkentskiy Mining and Enrichment Combines. Capacities will increase at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. In the republic capacities will be commissioned for the production of phosphorus and mineral fertilizers, and machine-building output will increase.

The formation and development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex will continue, and it is planned to commission new capacities there for coal extraction and electricity generation.

In the Moldavian SSR special attention will be paid to improving the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and increasing production of grain, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and livestock products. A metallurgical plant will be commissioned.

In the union republics of the Baltic area the further development of a number of machine-building sectors as well as the fishing industry and maritime merchant fleet is envisaged. Construction of the Novotallinskiy Port and USSR-GDR ferry in Klaypeda will continue.

In the union republics of the Transcaucasus production in machine building, the chemical industry, and the light and food sectors of industry will increase.

It is planned to commission four turbines at the Zhinvali GES in Georgia, construction of the deep-water platform plant will be completed in Azerbaijan, and preparatory work is to be done for the expansion of the Armenian Nuclear Power Station.

In the Central Asian union republics, in order to make fuller use of available manpower, the development of labor-intensive sectors of industry will continue, including locating subsidiaries of enterprises in small cities and rural localities. The cotton complex in Uzbekistan will be further developed.

In the South Tajik Territorial Production Complex new capacities will be commissioned at the Baypazinskaya GES and contruction of the Rogunskaya GES and other facilities will continue.

All the union republics will see housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer service construction on a considerable scale.

Foreign Economic Relations

Comrade deputies! A most important factor which has determined the content of the plan for the USSR's foreign economic relations was the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference which was held this year. The conference examined in depth and comprehensively the fundamental questions of the socialist countries' economic development and cooperation and defined the main avenues of our states' collaboration and development of socialist economic integration in the long term. A major step has been taken in coordinating the socialist states' economic policy aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states. The main reference points in their joint efforts have been and remain the tasks of achieving further socioeconomic, scientific and technical progress, the mobilization of internal reserves, and the expansion of mutual relations.

At the recent 39th CEMA session of heads of government in Havana, much attention was paid to the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990. Avenues of further work in this sphere have been defined.

The 1985 plan provides for a 5.4-percent increase in trade with socialist countries. Their share in the total volume of Soviet foreign trade will increase to 60 percent.

In drawing up the plan for the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, long-term trade and economic agreements with capitalist countries were also taken into account. The Soviet Union has invariably advocated and continues to advocate the development of economic relations with these states on the basis of equality, regarding these relations not merely as purely commercial transactions but also as a good way to strengthen confidence and peace.

The USSR will continue to give economic and technical assistance to developing countries on a mutually advantageous basis. In 1985 the volume of these relations will be somewhat above this year's.

Esteemed comrade deputies! Our party has entered the stage of practical preparations for its 27th congress. It is beyond question that the preparations for the congress will result in a new general upsurge in the masses' political and labor activity and will greatly stimulate new creative initiatives and undertakings and the achievement of high end results along the entire vast economic front.

The implementation of the 1985 plan, on the main targets of which you have been briefed, will take place in this atmosphere of nationwide enthusiasm. The targets are steep but totally realistic. Indubitably, they will be bolstered and supplemented through the adoption of counterplans and socialist pledges by labor collectives. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has emphasized, during the remaining period of the current year and the final year of the 5-year plan, "everybody must work in shock fashion, at full stretch, and create a reliable basis for a confident start in the new 5-year plan."

Allow me to express confidence that Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, will spare no effort, knowledge, or experience to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the state plan for 1985 and to further strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might! (applause)

GARBUZOV SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORT

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[Report by V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, delivered to 27 November first joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers in the Kremlin, Moscow: "On the USSR State Budget for 1985 and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1983"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination and ratification the USSR State Budget for 1985.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo held recently, at which the draft plan and budget for 1985 were examined, is an event of great political and mobilizing significance. The speech delivered at that session by Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a model of the party's creative, businesslike approach to the resolution of vitally important tasks for the country. It provides a profound, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of affairs in the economy, puts forward an extensive program of action for the concluding year of the 5-year plan, and defines future strategy in relation to work on improving the developed socialist society.

The current year has been marked by purposeful and fruitful activity by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and party, soviet, and economic organs on the practical implementation of the socioeconomic tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Ways of further improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies have been determined. Measures have been implemented aimed at increasing the efficiency of and intensifying social production and at making fuller use of the tremendous possibilities and advantages of the socialist system of economic management. The line of strengthening discipline, organization, and order everywhere has been continued.

The CPSU Central Committee February, April, and October (1984) Plenums and the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in April proved to be important, historic milestones in the country's sociopolitical development.

The tenets and conclusions contained in the program statements by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided the whole world with convincing confirmation of the party's Leninist concern for the people's good and for their peaceful life. The firm determination expressed by the party to do everything to develop positive processes and to consistenly implement the comprehensively considered and realistic policy line of improving developed socialism in our country and consolidating peace and international security has received the unanimous support of all the people.

The political and labor enthusiasm with which Soviet people are implementing the plans for creative building demonstrate the monolithic unity of the party and the people and their indestructible cohesion around the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

It was with a sense of profound satisfaction that our people and the entire progressive world public welcomed the award to Comrade Chernenko of the Order of Lenin and a third "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal. An outstanding politician and statesman of the Lenin type, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is working selflessly in supreme [vysshiye] leading posts in the party and state and making a tremendous, invaluable personal contribution to the elaboration and practical implementation of the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. That policy enjoys the boundless confidence of all the working people of the Soviet Union and is regarded by them as their own, vital cause.

Further positive shifts are a principled and important factor in the country's economy. In the current year the national economy is developing with great dynamism in a progressive way. Social production efficiency has increased. The pace of scientific-technical progress has risen. Comprehensive socioeconomic programs have been successfully implemented; transportation has begun to operate more steadily. The opening ahead of schedule of operational train traffic along the entire length of the Baykal-Amur Railroad is of great political and national economic significance.

The role of socialist competition in the intensification of production has been strengthened. A decisive factor in the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and budget has been the mass patriotic movement, widely disseminated in the labor collectives, for the realization of the party's guidelines for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction in output costs.

In industry the volume of production is to increase by 4.4 percent. This means that output worth more than R10 billion will be sold above plan. For the first time in recent years, a record increase in industrial output through labor productivity growth -- 93 percent -- is being achieved. The labor of approximately 3.5 million people has been saved as a result of increased social labor productivity.

Steps have been taken to intensify the regime of thrift. The materials-intensiveness of the social product has been reduced, and raw materials, supplies, fuel, energy, and other objects of labor worth more than R3 billion have been saved. Profit in the national economy will total R161.7 billion.

Soviet people note with satisfaction the beneficial changes taking place today in that vitally important sector of the economy -- the agro-industrial complex. The practical realization of the USSR Food Program targets has been under way for only 2 years, yet the economic, social, and organizational measures which it outlines are already bearing fruit.

This year, which has been a difficult one for agriculture in terms of weather conditions, the sector's gross output volume will considerably exceed the average annual level for the 10th 5-Year Plan. The sum total production of agricultural produce in 1983-1984 will be approximately R20 billion more than in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan.

The other political result of the Food Program is equally important: The economic situation in the countryside is improving in a planned way, Agricultural production as a whole is now paying its way [rentabelno].

Profits have risen substantially and the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has become stable, and this is creating the economic conditions necessary for the widespread expansion of their economic initiative.

All this testifies to the correctness and timeliness of the party and state's policy line of boosting the rural economy and improving the working and everyday living conditions of rural working people. This line has the Soviet people's full support and approval.

The national economy's onward development has been favorably reflected in the population's living standards. Despite the difficulties of the international situation, our party and state do not even consider the idea of curtailing their extensive social programs.

Labor remuneration in the national economy has increased in the current year. Social consumption funds have grown. The total volume of the funds will equal R139.5 billion, which is R1.5 billion more than the 5-year plan targets. Real per capita incomes will increase by 3.3 percent.

The reform of the general educational and vocational schools adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and April (1984) Plenums and with Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions has entered into force. This measure, of tremendous sociopolitical significance, will occupy an outstanding place in the history of Soviet education and will be an important component in the improvement of the society of developed socialism. The reform is designed to take a number of years. Its stage-by-stage implementation will cost approximately R11 billion each year, including R3.5 billion for increasing the wages of teachers and other workers in people's education.

Purposeful work has been done on comprehensively developing the sphere of services to the population and expanding the production and sale of consumer goods. Retail trade turnover will have increased by 4.5 percent (in comparable prices) in 1984. From September of this year a major reduction in retail prices was implemented for products in daily demand, and their production has been substantially increased in the recent period. The gain to the population resulting from price reductions and seasonal selling off of goods, including the price reductions dating from 1 December 1983, will total approximately R5 billion in the current year.

The housing problem is being resolved in a planned way. Approximately 10 million more people will have improved their housing conditions in 1984.

An important role in our society's socioeconomic progress belongs to socialist finance. In the current year the party and state's financial policy has been directed at mobilizing money accumulations for realizing the state plan targets and at stepping up control over the commissioning of available reserves and over the economical expenditure of all types of resources in the national economy. The USSR state budget for 1984 will be implemented for revenue by 102.1 percent and for expenditure by 101.4 percent.

While giving due credit to the successes, our party also sees the unresolved problems and approaches the evaluation of the results achieved with Leninist exactingness. There are still shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy. Certain ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations are failing to take the necessary steps to strengthen executive discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are appealing to party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives not only to consolidate, but to multiply the positive changes in the economy and to strive persistently for greater intensity in work. The task is set of completely fulfilling the targets for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and creating a good, firm base for the new stage of communist creation.

The USSR State Budget for 1985

Comrade deputies! The USSR state budget for 1985 has been drawn up on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the principled political discrections of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on the cardinal national economic and social problems. The budget targets are concentrated on the mainstream trends in social development -- the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and increasing of labor productivity, and all-around savings of material, labor, and financial resources. The budget provides for the consistent implementation of the Food, Energy, and other statewide socioeconomic programs and the reform of the general educational and vocational schools.

The budget is compiled in accordance with the state plan. The necessary money resources are allocated for financing a further boost to the economy, science, and culture, raising the people's living standards, and strengthening the state's defense capability.

The USSR state budget for 1985 amounts to R391.5 billion for income and R391.3 billion for expenditure. It is planned that income will exceed expenditure by R0.2 billion.

The decisive part of the income -- over 90 percent -- is made up of revenue from the socialist economy:

	Billions of Rubles	
	Approved 1984	Plan 1985
Revenue from the socialist economy	335.4	360.0
Payments by the population	30.6	31.5

On the basis of the growth of social production and the reduction of the prime cost of output and services, the profits of state enterprises and organizations will increase 9.2 percent compared with the current year and will reach R176.5 billion. More than 43 percent of the profits are being left directly in the economy to strengthen the material and technical base and to provide economic incentives for production.

Turnover tax, on the basis of the planned output of goods and the improvements of the ranges, will amount to R103.1 billion.

Income tax from kolkhozes has been set at R1.2 billion.

State taxes will account for R29.8 billion of payments from the population. This revenue has been calculated at existing tax rates, taking into account the planned wage fund.

The distribution of budget expenditure under the main headings is as follows:

	Billions of Rubles	
	Approved 1984	Plan 1985
National economy	207.9	222.3
Sociocultural measures	118.2	123.9
Defense	17.054	19.063
Administration	2.8	2.9

Enterprises and organizations will also channel their own resources and bank credits into financing the national economy. As a result, the above expenditure will total R400.7 billion and will exceed this year's allocations by 6.2 percent. This will make it possible to significantly expand the scale of material and technical supply to all sectors and the improvement of national economic proportions.

The targets for the forthcoming year embody in a real and concrete way the main sociopolitical goal of our plans -- to satisfy increasingly fully and comprehensively the various needs of Soviet people. It is also planned to further increase the people's prosperity and consistently improve the whole range of working and living conditions. Virtually the entire increase in national income is being channeled into the consumption fund. The centralized increase of wages for teachers and a number of categories of agricultural workers will be continued. It is planned to expand the privileges granted to Great Patriotic War participants and to start increasing the minimum sizes of old-age pensions for kolkhoz members and pensions for workers and employees who began their well deserved retirement more than 10 years ago. Real per capita income will increase by 3.3 percent, which is substantially higher than average over the previous 4 years.

Total state expenditure on centralized 5-year plan measures to boost living standards will amount to R15.8 billion in 1985. It is also planned to continue to liquidate state internal loans previously floated for public subscription.

Great political importance is attached to further resolving the housing problem. Some R26.3 billion from the budget and other sources is being channeled into housing construction, which ensures the commissioning of a total of 114 million square meters of new housing and improvements in the housing conditions of around 10 million people. Moreover, the budget allocates more than R5 billion for the maintenance and repair of housing managed by local soviets.

The successful resolution of our society's socioeconomic tasks is indissolubly linked with the development of the fatherland's science. Soviet scientists are at the forefront of many spheres of science and technology and are making a weighty contribution to boosting the country's production forces. However, the national economy's scientific and technical potential is not being fully utilized.

Some R27.5 billion is being allocated to scientific research in 1985. These appropriations will increase by 3.6 percent in comparison with the current year, which outstrips the rate of increase in national income.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy," the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the ministries and departments must direct scientific research toward the solution of key problems of production efficiency and intensification, labor productivity growth, and the resolute intensification of the regime of thrift. They must seek persistently to ensure a high level of results in scientific research work and must eliminate all obstacles on the path of the large-scale introduction of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy.

The plan and budget set the target for stepping up nature conservation and maintaining the normal ecological situation in the country. About R9 billion from all sources are being channeled into the implementation of nature conservation measures.

The CPSU Central Committee and government oblige the USSR ministries and departments, to union republic councils of ministers, and the soviets of people's deputies to establish unremitting control over the prompt and full implementation of comprehensive territorial plans for nature conservation and the rational use and renewal of natural resources. Economic leaders' responsibility must be enhanced for the creation of the necessary health safety zones for enterprises and the development of effective means for protecting the soil, atmosphere, and water against the effects of developing production.

Our country takes an active part in the international division of labor and has advocated and continues to advocate broad trade and economic ties with all states, irrespective of their sociopolitical systems. This line is invariably steered by the Communist Party and Soviet state, is the material basis for peaceful coexistence, and accords with the vital interests of all problems.

The socialist countries' cooperation, based on the principle of socialist internationalism, full equal rights, and comradely mutual aid, serves as a powerful, stable factor of economic and social progress throughout the world. The CEMA countries' economic summit conference this June was a very important event in the history of world socialism and the entire international communist and workers movement. The conference's program documents define the strategy and tactics for the further intensification of socialist economic integration. At the same time they show real ways of fundamentally normalizing international economic relations.

In 1985 the USSR's foreign economic ties with the socialist states will develop successfully and fruitfully. Their reciprocal trade turnover will reach R81.5 billion and will increase 5.4 percent.

It is planned to continue to expand our cooperation in all spheres of the economy and culture with the developing countries under conditions of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The Soviet Union displays the readiness to establish more stable trade and economic ties on a mutually advantageous basis with the developed capitalist states. We are in favor of the normalization of international economic relations and the elimination of all kinds of artificial barriers erected on the path of their development. Any methods of economic aggression which the U.S. Administration has now adopted must be ruled out.

In recent years, through the fault of the U.S., trade and other foreign economic ties between the USSR and the United States have been constantly declining. They are now at a low level. This negative line is equally at variance with both states' economic interests. It may confidently be said that it has not brought and will not bring its initiators political or any other benefits or advantages.

We are convinced that sooner or later our countries will move from confrontation in international affairs toward constructive and mutually advantageous cooperation. The peoples not only of our countries but also of the whole world are interested in normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The plan and budget for next year are of tremendous international importance. They are based wholly and fully on Soviet people's constructive labor and attest indisputably to the fact that our country places its entire political prestige and economic might at the service of the cause of peace and social progress.

Financing Industry

Comrade deputies! In conditions of constant scientific and technical progress our socialist industry is increasing on a regular basis output required by the national economy and the population. In 1985 R195.4 billion will be allocated from the budget and other sources for industrial development.

Special significance is attached to heavy industry -- the foundation of the material and technical base of the country's entire economy. The relevant ministries and departments are to be allocated R59.3 billion to strengthen group "A" industrial sectors. Production of the means of production will increase by 3.9 percent.

The plan and budget provide for the implementation of the targets of the USSR Energy Program -- a major party and state socioeconomic program. It is planned to spend R43.8 billion on developing the fuel and energy complex.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers program guidelines, consumer goods production will develop at preferential rates. The output of group "B" industrial sectors will increase by 4 percent. It is planned to allocate R36.1 billion to ministries and departments in these sectors. Moreover, heavy industry ministries will use some of their resources to expand production of cultural, consumer, and household goods. Production of them will increase by 6 percent.

Thanks to the party and state's constant concern, the state of affairs in the consumer goods production sphere has markedly improved in recent years. Consumer demand for a number of industrial goods which only recently were in short supply is now fully satisfied. During the current 5-year plan more than 2,000 extra enterprises and associations have started manufacturing consumer goods.

But not all ministries, departments, and enterprises are actively involved in work to produce high-quality consumer goods. At the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy there has been practically no increase at all in goods output per ruble of the wage fund in the past 2 years and it stands at only 7-19 kopeks. A number of USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry associations are renewing only 3-10 percent of the furniture they manufacture per year; one-third of the ministry's associations in Tyumen Oblast and the Karelian ASSR are producing no consumer goods at all.

In order to ensure a fuller balance between effective consumer demand and commodity resources for 1985, as in past years, specific targets are laid down for commodity production volume per ruble of the wage fund. The introduction of this indicator as a result of a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in the course of the current 5-year plan was extremely opportune. It permits a realistic evaluation of each enterprise's contribution to providing the market with the necessary goods.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and soviets must adopt effective measures to unservingly fulfill the party and state's instructions on involving all enterprises and organizations in production of goods in demand. It is necessary to promptly provide all enterprises and organizations with goods production targets per ruble of the wage fund and back them up with the requisite material, technical, and financial resources.

The planned 1985 increase in output by industry and other national economic sectors is ensured by the normative governing the own-use working capital placed at the disposal of enterprises, associations, and organizations. The total amount at the end of the year will be R200 billion, an increase of 3.2 percent.

The development of social production will be determined by the improvement of labor productivity. It is envisaged that this factor will account for almost the entire increase in national income and 95 percent of the increase in industrial production. Labor productivity in industry will increase by 3.7 percent, with each percent giving the national economy extra output worth over R7 billion and profits in excess of R1 billion. Industrial enterprises' profits will total R103.3 billion in 1985, an increase of 9.2 percent on the current year.

In order to implement the steep targets for improving labor productivity, the plan and budget envisage extensive measures connected with further accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress in the national economy.

The problem of reducing manual labor will remain an acute one in a number of sectors and enterprises. In this connection the task is being set of carrying out the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and introducing progressive technology more intensively. It is planned to assimilate 4,200 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials. At the same time, 2,400 types of obsolete output will cease to be produced. A common fund for scientific and technical development and also an incentive fund for the creation and introduction of new equipment totaling R5.3 billion are being placed at the disposal of ministries and departments. Economic incentive funds totaling R37.5 billion, an increase of 9.3 percent on the current year, will be set up in the national economy.

The increase in the rate of retooling of the national economy depends directly on the machine building sectors. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the measures outlined by the USSR Council of Ministers to accelerate the automation of these sectors -- measures ensuring the necessary conditions for the creation of highly mechanized enterprises and improvement of the technical and economic indicators of machine building output. In 1985 investments in production development in the 11 machine building ministries will increase by 14.2 percent and total R17 billion.

Economic leaders must pay daily attention to questions of the technical improvement and intensification of production. At the same time it is necessary to adopt a more exacting approach to assessing the effectiveness of new equipment. It can only be called really new if it ensures a real and substantial saving of labor and material resources and a significant increase in output and savings per unit of capacity.

An increase in the equipment shift index at existing and newly commissioned enterprises represents a considerable reserve for improving labor productivity. The value of fixed capital in the national economy is constantly rising. In 1985 R78 billion will be invested in industrial fixed capital.

It is important to ensure that the development and strengthening of the production base is orientated toward a two-shift work system at enterprises. A number of leading collectives in the country have put forward this initiative. It must be given every support and all the requisite material and financial resources must be made available for this purpose.

The well organized performance of capital repairs to fixed capital is of great significance for the efficient utilization of the production potential and for labor productivity growth. Capital repairs are an important and, in point of fact, an independent sphere of economic activity. However, there are still many shortcomings here -- which lowers the return on capital.

In 1985 industrial enterprises will receive more than R20 billion in amortization deductions for capital repairs to fixed capital. Economic leaders must ensure a reduction in the time taken to repair equipment and hardware, improve the quality of repair work, and strive to reduce its cost. The USSR Gosbank, for its part, must strengthen monitoring of the correct and economical expenditure of the funds earmarked for capital repairs.

The strategic guidelines of the party and state for the all-around strengthening of the policy of thrift are comprehensively embodied in the plan and budget. It is planned to reduce the materials- and labor-intensiveness of social production. The metal-intensiveness of the national income will diminish by 2.3 percent and energy-intensiveness by 0.9 percent. Specific stepped-up targets for making economies, which embrace 56 kinds of materials, fuel, and energy, are being set all ministries, departments, and union republics. The great national economic significance of these targets is indicated by the fact that a saving of material expenditure to the tune of just 1 kopek in every ruble of social product gives the country an additional national income of R13 billion.

Demands to economize on production costs in industry are being raised considerably. Prime production costs in industry are to be reduced by 0.8 percent -- which will make it possible to save approximately R5 billion in material and labor expenditure.

The orientation toward the fuller utilization of secondary material resources and the acceleration of the turnover rate of working capital in the national economy is being strengthened. It is planned to release primary raw materials and supplies to the tune of R12.6 billion as a result of processing waste, and also to bring R2 billion into economic circulation from earlier accumulated reserves of commodity stocks.

The 1985 targets for economizing on state resources are a minimum. They must be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the initiative of the country's foremost collectives to create funds of above-plan savings for enterprises, oblasts, krays, and republics as a result of rational economic management. The assets in these funds will be channeled toward the social needs of labor collectives and, primarily, toward improving medical services for the population.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers draw the attention of economic leaders to the large reserves which exist in a number of sectors and which are being commissioned only slowly.

The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry receives considerable material and financial assistance from the state every year for the development of the sector.

In 1981-1984 more than R12 billion was allocated to that end. However, there continue to be serious shortcomings in the ministry's activity. The 5-year plan targets for production and labor productivity growth rates are not being fulfilled. In the current year one enterprise in every six is failing to meet its targets and adopted pledges for reducing prime production costs. As a result, over the years of the 5-year plan there has been a shortfall of R0.7 billion in the sector's profits against the plan. The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must ensure a fundamental improvement in its work and overcome the laggardness that has occurred.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, enterprises, and associations must implement specific measures in every sector to improve the organization of production and to bring all internal, deep reserves as fully as possible into economic circulation. This work must be subordinated to the unconditional fulfillment of state targets and pledges aimed at intensifying production, increasing labor productivity, reducing labor-intensiveness and prime production costs, and saving all kinds of resources.

The party and the state have intensified the struggle against losses, extravagance, squandering of state funds, and embezzlement. This line has been and will be strictly pursued. The task is being set of improving accounting and monitoring and enhancing their effectiveness. Reliable protection of socialist property must be organized everywhere.

Lenin's instruction that socialist production must be underpinned by autonomous financing is of great fundamental significance. Autonomous financing as a method of measuring expenditure against income, controlling with the ruble, encouraging initiative and businesslike efficiency, and enhancing economic responsibility for achieving the best end results must be made a real factor in all economic and organizational activity.

This applies primarily to teams -- the most mass component of social production. Today there are 1.5 million of them in industry alone. Individual economic leaders verbally advocate team autonomous financing but do little in practice to introduce it. Ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations must create all the necessary conditions -- material and financial -- for the efficient functioning of autonomous financing in production teams. It is necessary to increase the material interest of all team members in the end results, so that creative initiative and innovation are encouraged better, on a fair basis, in accordance with everyone's personal contribution to the common cause.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers constantly keep the work of transport, particularly railroad transport, in their field of vision. A number of major measures aimed at fundamentally improving the state of affairs in this key sector of the national economy have been implemented recently -- which has already yielded tangible results.

However, railroad transport still is not fulfilling shipments of certain very important national economic freight in full. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo drew the attention of party, soviet, and economic organs to serious shortcomings in passenger transport services.

Some R32 billion is allocated to the development of all forms of transport and communication in 1985. Leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments and soviets of people's deputies must ensure the precise and harmonious operation of all types of transport to secure the timely delivery of national economic freight and a radical improvement in services for the population.

Our party and state attach great political significance to the consistent improvement of the country's entire economic mechanism in accordance with the demands of the developed socialist society. A CPSU Central Committee Politburo commission to improve management and increase the effectiveness of the national economy has been formed and is in operation.

This year, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a large-scale economic experiment was started in the country, the aim of which is to seek effective new ways to stimulate the initiative and economic independence of enterprises in combination with an increase in their responsibility for the end results of work.

As the course of the economic experiment shows, on the whole it is exerting a positive influence on the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges by enterprises. At the same time the potential created by the new conditions of management is still not being fully used.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted the proposal by the USSR Council of Ministers and the union republic councils of ministers to extend the experiment as of next year to enterprises of a number of the national economy's sectors, including machine building, ferrous metallurgy, the food and light industry, local industry, and consumer services for the population. A total of 21 ministeries and also consumer services enterprises of many oblasts will also take part in the economic experiment as of 1 January 1985. Here, as well as extending the experiment, it is deemed expedient to improve some of its conditions with a view to increasing enterprises' interest in achieving high and results.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and economic leaders must direct organizational and political work toward the timely and full implementation of the whole system of measures outlined by the economic experiment.

There are big responsible tasks for the finance and credit system in 1985. Finance organs and banking institutions must tighten control and increase the influence of finance and credit levers on mobilizing reserves, stepping up the policy of thrift in the national economy, and rigorously implementing all the state targets for the country's economic and social development.

Financing the Agro-Industrial Complex

Comrade deputies! The Communist Party has placed the problem of consistently improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population at the forefront of its social program. This long-term strategic task is embodied in the USSR Food Program.

The party's Leninist agrarian policy received creative development in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and in the speech delivered there by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The measures adopted by the plenum are aimed at taking a major new step in establishing highly developed and stable agricultural production and considerably increasing the population's material prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers devote unremitting attention to questions of ensuring increased efficiency in agricultural production and in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and security the economic and social development of the countryside. Everything that the party and state has outlined regarding the provision of material and financial assistance to the agro-industrial complex is being fully and promptly carried out.

In 1985 more than R139 billion is being allocated to meet the Food Program's targets for boosting the economy of sectors within the agro-industrial complex. Compared with the current year, the above-mentioned expenditure is 6.9 percent. Capital investments in these sectors have been set at R56.9 billion. Expenditure on measures connected with preventing losses of agricultural output -- that is to say, with ensuring better food storage and creating additional capacities for processing raw materials -- is being considerably increased.

The plan and budget pay particular attention to agriculture -- the main component of the agro-industrial complex. The amount envisaged for its further development from all sources, including kolkhozes' resources, is R105.8 billion, 2.5 percent more than in 1984. These resources are intended to speed up industrialization and increase the amount of material and equipment available to agricultural production. It is planned to carry out construction of housing, schools, preschool establishments, cultural, health, communal, and consumer facilities, and roads in rural areas at preferential rates.

Supplies of agricultural equipment, machines, machinery, and mineral fertilizer will be considerably increased. It is planned that the commodity turnover of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the All-Union Science and Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture will amount to R30.8 billion, an increase of 5.8 percent.

The Long-Term Land Reclamation Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum will be implemented in 1985. The sum of R11.5 billion is being allocated for reclamation work, which will make it possible to commission 1.4 million hectares of irrigated and drained land and 3.9 million hectares of pastures with water supplies. The CPSU Central Commitee and the government demand that land reclamation work be raised to a qualitatively new level and that its potential be more efficiently utilized for the steady increases of the country's food stocks.

Great sociopolitical significance is attached to further boosting the economy of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Some R9.7 billion are being allocated to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this zone.

Work to further strengthen the economic and financial position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be consistently implemented in 1985 in accordance with party and state guidelines and the Food Program's targets. The profits of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises will reach R11.3 billion, and kolkhozes' net income will reach R12.6 billion. These considerable resources will be mainly used by farms for the purposes of economic and social development. Financial reserves amounting to R4.5 billion are being placed at the disposal of sovkhozes. Budget appropriations totalling R3.3 billion are being channeled to kolkhozes with inadequate profitability for housing, sociocultural, and road construction and insurance payments.

Thanks to the efforts of the party and the people, enormous economic potential has been created today in agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole. Agro-industrial enterprises will continue to be given priority in the allocation of resources. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the task of ensuring that every ruble of the major resources now available or newly granted to the agro-industrial complex will yield an increasingly large return.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, relying on the constant assistance of the party and state, must considerably improve the utilization of land, equipment, fertilizers, and all material and financial resources and must limit losses in agro-industrial production as much as possible.

It is necessary to raise the standard of economic work in the countryside and create all the conditions for the widespread introduction of financial autonomy on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Financing Capital Construction

Comrade deputies! An intensive construction program is to be implemented in 1985. The financing of capital investments in the national economy will amount to R175.1 billion, with state capital investments providing R154 billion of that figure, and will rise by 5.5 percent. It is planned to commission new fixed assets in all sectors of the national economy and to build apartment blocks and expand sociocultural and consumer facilities.

Thanks to the measures implemented by the party and state it has been possible to rectify the situation in construction to a certain extent this year. However, it continues to cause grave concern.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, guided by Comrade K.U. Chernenko's provisions and conclusions on capital construction questions, adopted the resolution "On Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction." The task is to ensure the balanced development and greater efficiency of the construction industry, to improve the organizational structure of the management of this sector, to improve the system of economic incentives, and to consolidate autonomous financing in construction. The measures formulated in the resolution with the aim of radically improving construction in the country are fully reflected in the plan and the budget. They are to provide an action program for party, soviet, and economic organs and all those involved in the construction industry.

In 1985 there will be considerably greater emphasis on the most promising and economically profitable area of capital investments -- the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. The volume of capital spending on the aforementioned measures has been set at R30.5 billion, or R4.3 billion more than in the last 5-year plan. The investment of resources in the active element of fixed capital is also being increased.

Special attention has been paid to balancing capital investments against material and financial resources and the capacities of construction organizations. The task is to sharply reduce the number of projects being constructed at any one time. The commissioning of fixed capital will increase by 7.6 percent as against a 5.5-percent increase in state capital investments. This will make it possible to release over R3 billion for the national economy from unfinished construction work.

Ministries, departments, and union republics are being set the task of releasing R3 billion from the above-norm stocks of uninstalled equipment and other internal reserves which have formed on construction sites. At present, stocks of equipment of this kind are continuing to grow at the construction sites of a number of ministries and departments. There are particularly large stocks belonging to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers consider such a situation intolerable and regard it as a demonstration of indiscipline and an incorrect approach by certain economic leaders to the acquisition and use of equipment and a failure by them to appreciate the economic harm being caused to the national economy by the immobilizing of major material assets in surplus stocks. Ministries and departments are instructed to examine in detail the existing above-norm stocks of uninstalled equipment on construction sites and to implement measures to commission it as quickly as possible.

The construction program for next year is backed up in the plan and budget by the necessary measures designed to consolidate the construction industry's material and technical facilities and to provide material and financial assistance to construction ministries and departments. R20 billion are allocated for these purposes.

Demanding targets are being set for intensifying the construction industry in 1985. Labor prodictivity in construction is to rise by 3.5 percent as against 2.7 percent according to the 5-year Plan, the prime costs of construction and installation work are planned to fall by 0.5 percent. The profits of contracting organizations are planned to be of the order of R10.4 billion. The USSR Council of Ministers has sharply criticized the work of the main construction ministries and instructed them to radically improve the work of subordinate organizations.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must not just talk about a decisive breakthrough in capital construction but must achieve one in practice. It is necessary to put an end to the dissipation of capital investments, to focus all manpower and resources on the most important projects of the 5-year plan that are nearing completion, to ensure the prompt commissioning of planned fixed capital, and to strive to considerably reduce the cost of construction and eliminate losses and unproductive expenditure on construction projects.

The USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and the USSR Gosbank, in accordance with the rights granted to them, must strictly monitor the correct and efficient use of capital investments in the national economy and the achievement of the maximum economy and thrift on construction sites.

Financing of Trade and Consumer Service

Comrade deputies! The development of trade and the entire services sphere is constantly in the focus of attention of our party and state.

Sales of foodstuffs and industrial goods to the population have increased during the current 5-year period. Retail trade turnover in 1984 will reach R317.5 billion as against R270.5 billion at the start of the 5-year period. As of this year, twice-yearly seasonal sales of goods have been introduced by decision of the USSR Council of Ministers in the interest of purchasers. About R800 million has been allocated for this purpose. At the same time measures have been taken to strengthen the material and technical base of trade organizations.

Trade and consumer services will be further developed in 1985. A total of R6.5 billion from all sources is being channeled to organizations in state and cooperative trade. It is planned to increase retail trade turnover to R334 billion, or by 5.2 percent.

State trade profits in 1985 are planned at R8.0 billion, which means a 6.3 percent increase. Trade organizations must carry out work to step up savings on distribution costs, reduce unproductive expenditure and losses, and ensure the safekeeping of goods resources received by the trade network.

Consumer services enterprises will have the sum of R1.1 billion placed at their disposal for development purposes. These funds will make it possible to expand the volume of consumer service sales to R10.1 billion, thus achieving a growth of 6 percent, and 7.1 percent in rural areas.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have drawn attention to the shortcomings in trade and consumer services.

Often trade [illegible] is still [illegible] in the old fashion [illegible] insufficiently aware of market conditions, and do not always exert the due influence on the formation of plans for the production of consumer goods. The maneuvering of goods resources is conducted by trade organs in an extremely untimely fashion. These facts were quoted at this year's session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commissions for Consumer Goods and Trade.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the ministries and departments possessing trade networks must improve trade's business ties with industry and base them on the real emerging market conditions, the present demands of fashion, and consumer demand in all its diversity. It is also necessary to improve significantly the maneuvering of goods resources among regions of the country.

The soviets must step up their monitoring of the work of industry and trade to provide the population with mass consumer goods and must seek our reserves and opportunities for the steady improvement of local trade and consumer services.

Expenditure on Sociocultural Measures

Comrade deputies! The general line of our party and state toward comprehensively boosting the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards is really and specifically manifested in the enormous attention paid in our plans to the development of social consumption funds.

The financing of sociocultural measures in the USSR state budget will reach R123.9 billion, or almost one-third of all expenditure. Furthermore, enterprises and organizations will channel over R29 billion from their own funds for these purposes.

The distribution of budget expenditure among the individual types of measures in question is as follows:

	Billions of Rubles	
	Approved for 1984	Planned for 1985
National education, science and culture	6.4	49.2
Health Services and physical culture	6.7	17.2
State social security and social insurance	55.1	57.5

The budget makes full provision for the implementation of the measures planned for 1985 by the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools. It is planned to strengthen the material base of school education, commission new schools, preschool institutions, and vocational and technical schools, and implement other measures linked with the education of the rising generation.

It is planned to use funds from all sources of finance to construct kindergartens and creches with 630,000 places, with the proportion of rural preschool establishments in the total commissioned rising to 43 percent as against 37 percent in the current year. These establishments will be attended by 16.7 million children.

It is planned to commission new schools with 951,000 student places, 48 percent of which will be in rural schools. The total contingent of schools' pupils will reach 40.9 million, of whom 13.3 million will be in extended-day schools and groups.

The training of national economic cadres will be further developed. VUZes and technical colleges must produce 2.1 million specialists. Vocational and technical schools will train 2.6 million skilled workers.

The party and the state invariably see concern for people's health as one of their most important tasks in the sphere of social policy. The development of health services in 1985 will be in the direction of improving their preventive orientation. It is planned to expand the hospital network in the country by 60,000 beds; taking this into account, the total number of beds will reach 3.6 million. It is planned to commission new outpatient and polyclinic establishments to cope with 116,000 visits per shifts; as a result of this, their total capacity will rise to 4.9 million visits. Medical industry's output will rise by 6.4 percent, reaching R3.7 billion.

The USSR state budget makes provision for a total of R48.4 billion for the state social insurance budget, which is 5.8 percent more than in the current year. This budget is used to implement the most important principles of socialism envisaging compulsory social insurance for workers and employees entirely at state expense.

Significant funds are being channeled in 1985 into organizing treatment and vacations in sanatoriums and resorts. More than 14 million workers and employees will be sent either gratis or on preferential terms to sanatoriums and rest homes. About 15 million children will vacation in Young Pioneer camps, and 50 percent of places will be allocated gratis.

Union republic councils of ministers and local soviets must show constant concern to improve the entire sphere of sociocultural services and to expand thriftily and to the working people's maximum benefit the vast sums allocated by the state to social consumption funds.

Financing Defense and Management

Comrade deputies! The entire organizational and political activity of our party and state is focused on two interrelated salients -- communist creation and ensuring a durable, stable peace on earth.

The Soviet people value peace, and they know how to treasure it because it makes possible peaceful labor and the implementation of the plans for socioeconomic development. Less than 6 months remain before a glorious historic date -- the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The decisive credit for the fact that for almost 4 decades no one has succeeded in unleashing a new world war belongs to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to their consistent peace-loving foreign policy course.

However, the situation in the world today has deteriorated sharply. The responsibility for this lies with the reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and their allies in the militarist NATO bloc. Hiding behind false assurances of its love of peace, the Washington administration is whipping up international tension, is gambling on crude military force, and has fueled the arms race to an extremely dangerous degree.

Washington's militarist budgets follow in the wake of its militarist preparations. They are increasing on an uprecedented scale. Everyone possessed of common sense finds it difficult even to imagine that in peacetime conditions the Reagan administration has taken the growth rate of the U.S. military budget to 10-12 percent a year.

In such a complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally are displaying true Leninist restraint, firmness, and principledness, and are waging a consistent struggle for peace and the peoples' security and to stave off the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, is doing everything incumbent on it to halt the dangerous development of events in the world arena, to improve the climate of international trust, and to return interstate relations to the path of detente and cooperation. Through its major foreign policy actions our country has demonstrated a responsible, constructive approach to world problems. These are not merely words about peace but specific proposals which actually counter the arms race and real disarmament measures closely bound up with the solution of the tasks of general economic and social progress.

One could cite as an example the well-known proposal by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states concerning the reduction of military budgets in percentage of absolute terms. Recently, we have repeatedly renewed this proposal. However, no response has yet come from NATO. Were it to be accepted, considerable material and financial resources could be immediately released for creative purposes and for the good for the peoples. Then the governments of the United States and the other capitalist states would not have to cut their social programs.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, consistently implementing the course of maintaining peace, assess the international situation soberly and are taking measures to strengthen the security of the USSR and its friends and allies and to increase the combat readiness of our Armed Forces, which are capable of giving a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority, but equally will not permit the military-strategic equilibrium that has been achieved to be wrecked. The USSR state budget for 1985 allocates R19.063 billion to defense expenditures.

Comrade deputies! Our party's Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, consistently pursue the line of comprehensively improving the system of running the national economy, improving its organizational structure, and reducing the administrative apparatus at all levels and making it cheaper.

This year has seen a continued improvement in the way industry is run, the mechanism for managing the agro-industrial complex has been better tuned, and the administrative apparatus has been rationalized in other sectors. All this is producing positive results. For the first time in many years the tendency for the growth in the number of employees in the administrative apparatus to outstrip the overall growth in the number of workers and employees in the national economy has been successfully halted.

However, certain USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are still being slow to resolve the questions of improving the work of the administrative apparatus and making it cheaper.

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted the resolution "On Measures to Improve the Administrative Apparatus and Reduce Its Costs and Personnel Numbers," which is aimed at substantially simplifying the administrative apparatus and making it more economical and efficient. With a view to stepping up control over the improvment of this apparatus, it is planned to introduce normatives for administrative personnel numbers throughout ministries, departments, and union republics and model structures and establishments for associations, enterprises, institutes, and organizations. At the same time, it is planned to increase enterprises' material interest in economizing on administrative expenditure.

On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, a radical restructuring of the administration of capital construction is currently under way. General schemes for managing this sector have started to be elaborated on the basis of a two-or three-link system. The aforesaid schemes must be submitted to the government no later than the first half of next year.

The USSR State Budget for 1985 sets a target of saving R1 billion on administrative expenditures throughout the national economy. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must do everything necessary to ensure that the administrative apparatus functions precisely and harmoniously and that the strictest regime of thrift is implemented with regard to administrative expenditure.

The party and state demand that the political approach to the resolution of the tasks of economic building be affirmed everywhere. Pride of place goes to such Leninist demands on work style as organization, efficiency, discipline, and personal responsibility by cadres for the work assigned to them. Particular demandingness and implacability are necessary toward any deviations from Leninist norms and manifestations of formalism, bureaucracy, departmentalism, or local narrow-mindedness.

Comprehensive control and verification of execution established in a Leninist way are the indispensable condition for improving all our state administration and economic activity. This was most convincingly shown by the recent all-union conference of people's control workers. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the conference is a program speech for further improving all types of control, stepping up the struggle to maintain and augment social wealth, and achieving high end results in any work.

Union Republic State Budgets

Comrade deputies! The fraternal peoples of the land of the soviets are striding confidently along the path of improving the developed socialist society, charted by the party. In all union republics, within the framework of the unified national economic complex, vigorous work is under way on the intensification of production, social questions are being persistently resolved, the multinational culture is gowing steadily.

Measures are being adopted to further strengthen the financial base of local soviets. In 1985, with the agreement of union republic councils of ministers, an experiment in transferring deductions from the profits of industrial enterprises under union jurisdiction to local budgets will be carried out in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and of the Ukrainian SSR and in the Georgian SSR and Estonian SSR.

A new upsurge in the economy and culture of all union republics is planned for the final year of the 5-Year Plan. The union republic state budgets are conceived as follows:

	Million rubles
RSFSR	94,417
Ukrainian SSR	29,571
Belorussian SSR	7,164
Uzbek SSR	7,773
Kazakh SSR	10,975
Georgian SSR	2,896
Azerbaijan SSR	2,700
Lithuanian SSR	3,492
Moldavian SSR	2,351
Latvian SSR	2,310
Kirgiz SSR	1,943
Tajik SSR	1,624
Armenian SSR	1,846
Turkmen SSR	1,418
Estonian SSR	1,559

Union republic budgets have been included in the USSR state budget at a total sum of R172 billion.

A sum of R170.5 billion from the budget and other sources is being channeled into the development of union republic national economies; this constitutes 42.5 percent of the total state expenditure for this purpose. The aforementioned funds are earmarked mainly for the implementation of USSR Food Program targets, the expansion of consumer goods production, and the further development of housing and municipal services construction and consumer services for the population.

Union republic budget appropriations for sociocultural measures will reach R76 billion, or 61.3 percent of the total expenditure on public education, health care, physical culture, and social security.

A report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1983 has also been submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The budget has been fulfilled 100.6 percent for revenue, and 99.8 percent for expenditure. Deputies have been provided with detailed information on the implementation of the budget.

Comrade deputies! Our country is embarking on a crucial stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Much intensive work lies ahead in its concluding year.

The plan and budget targets steer a precise and consistent course toward achieving increasingly profound qualitative changes in the national economy. The attainment of these targets will require an intensive quest for new reserves, the further intensification of work in reinforcing discipline and organization, and the development of socialist competition on a broad scale.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers draw the attention of party, soviet, and economic organs, leaders of enterprises and associations, and labor collectives to the fact that there is now no more important task in the country's socioeconomic development than the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of everything outlined by the party and the state.

Every day, every hour must be filled with selfless, highly productive labor. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, "only the labor of all Soviet people -- conscious, persistent, and efficient labor -- can ensure the further enhancement of their well-being, of their full-blooded, spiritually rich, and happy life. This is what Lenin's party struggles for; this is the end to which its Central Committee is directing the country."

In 1985 the country's entire sociopolitical life will proceed under the banner of the Communist Party's active preparations for its regular 27th Congress. It is possible to express firm confidence that the coming year will demonstrate with new force the mighty unity of the party and the people, and the Soviet people's adamant will to spare no effort or energy in translating the CPSU's social and economic policy into reality.

LEADERS SHOWN AT 27 NOV SOVIET OF UNION SESSION

LD271948 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in an unscheduled Novosti newscast at 1648 GMT on 27 November reports on today's Supreme Soviet proceedings. The accompanying video shows Supreme Soviet Deputy Gil addressing the Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union session. In the presidium can be seen, front row, from left to right: Gorbachev (aisle), Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, and Solomentsev. In the second row, from left to right, are Vorotnikov, Demichev (aisle), Aliyev, Gromyko, Dolgikh, and Ryzhkov.

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES MEETING

LD271614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] At 1700, a sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities began in the USSR Supreme Soviet building conference hall. Deputies and visitors greeted with lengthy applause Comrades Romanov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, and Rusakov.

MOSCOW ROUNDS UP 1ST-DAY ACTIVITIES OF SESSION

LD272211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Today was the 1st day of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. During the morning, there was a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. With stormy and prolonged applause the deputies and guests greeted Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solometsev, Tikhonov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov. The deputies endorsed the session's agenda and the order of its work. The following questions were submitted for discussion: the 1985 state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the progress being made in implementing the plan for the current year, the USSR state budget for the forthcoming year and the execution of the budget for 1983, and the endorsement of decrees issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the joint session, reports on the first two items on the agenda were delivered by Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, and by Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance. They stressed that the drafts of the plan and budget were drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and directives and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade Chernenko on key issues contained in speeches by Comrade Chernenko on key issues of developing the economy, raising the standard of living of the people, and ensuring that the country's defense capability of the country is reliable.

The economic program for 1985 is geared toward greater intensification in all branches of the national economy. The increase in production will amount to 3.9 percent. More than R139 billion has been earmarked for the development of the agro-industrial complex. Almost one-third of all budget spending is earmarked for social and cultural measures. The rapporteurs described in detail the measures outlined in the plan and budget for further boosting the people's well-being. Virtually all of the increase in the national income is being channeled into consumption funds. Real per capita income will increase by 3.3 percent. During the 5-year plan, as a whole, a total of about 555 million square meters of housing, paid for with funds drawn from all sources of finance, will be built in towns and rural areas. This is 25 million square meters more than the 5-year plan target. This will improve the housing conditions of 50 million people. Overall state spending on centralized 5-year plan measures, aimed at even greater satisfaction of the requirements of Soviet people, will amount to almost R16 billion when calculated for 1985.

Joint reports of permanent commissions were heard at separate evening sessions of the chambers. Then the debate began. The deputies spoke about ways of intensifying production and increasing public wealth. They pinpointed reserves for raising the efficiency of the national economy. Deputy Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the draft plan and budget aimed at all-around development of all the country's republics within a unified national economic complex. Citing the example of the Ukrainian SSR, the speaker talked about the fruitful struggle of the working people for the intensification of all branches of the economy on the basis of speeding up the rate of scientific and technical progress. Miners and metallurgical workers, power generation workers, and employees of the agro-industrial complex in the republic are resolving an important task set by Comrade Chernenko in his speech to the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- the task of consolidating and multiplying positive advances in the economy.

Deputy Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated that the working people of the republic are absolutely determined to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the state plan fully and on time, both during the coming year and in the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Arable farmers in Uzbekistan, the speaker continued, are profoundly aware that their principal obligation to the country has been and remains the utmost increase in the production of cotton, while simultaneously substantially raising its quality.

Deputy Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, stressed that the general line in the development of the capital's industry continues to be reconstruction and technical reequipping. This guarantees the most effective use of capital investment. Over 3,500 workers, who are deputies to the Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviets of people's deputies, fulfilled their annual plans by 7 November. They are directly participating in the development of patriotic initiatives and undertakings, which are spreading widely within hundreds of collectives.

The following also took part in the debate: Deputy Kovalev, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR; Deputy Khaydurov, chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Uzbek SSR; Deputy Kadyrbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Republican Trade Union Council; and others. They proposed that the draft plan and budget, submitted for study by the deputies, be endorsed, with account being taken of amendments and additions submitted by the permanent commissions of the chambers.

The proceedings of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue tomorrow.

PARTICIPANTS IN 28 NOV SEPARATE SESSIONS NOTED

LD280819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: The highest organ of state power in the country resumed its work an hour ago in the Kremlin. Sessions are taking place in separate chambers.

In the Soviet of the Union, deputies and visitors greeted with tumultuous and lengthy applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kunayev, Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, and Ryzhkov.

In the Soviet of Nationalities, lengthy applause greeted Comrades Romanov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, and Rusakov.

Deputies are continuing the discussion of the state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1985.

LEADERS SHOWN AT 28 NOV SOVIET OF UNION SESSION

LD281007 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0838 GMT on 28 November carries a 7-minute Novosti newscast report on the second session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR held in the Kremlin Palace. The accompanying video shows those assembled in the main hall standing as the Soviet leaders enter. The video then gives a medium shot of Chernenko walking unaided and applauding while en route to his place in the presidium. As Chernenko begins walking down the steps of of presidium, the camera switches to show the audience applauding and then back to show Chernenko taking his seat. Other leaders are seen at the same time to move onto the presidium to take their seats, those seen being Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Demichev, Gromyko, Vorotnikov, and Ryzhkov.

After clips of three speakers at the session, the video shows Moldavian Deputy Parmakli presenting his speech. During his speech the camera moves from shots of the speaker, the presidium and the audience.

The leaders are shown seated in the presidium as follows (from left to right on screen):

First row: Three empty seats; Paton; Grishkyavichus; Tolkunov; empty seat; Narmatova; Kulova.

Second row: Empty seat; Gorbachev; Gromyko; empty seat; Chernenko; empty seats.

Third row: Two empty seats; Vorotnikov; Solomentsev; Aliyev; Shecherbitskiy; Kunayev; empty seats

Back row: Empty seat; Ryzhkov; Demichev; Dolgikh; empty seats.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS; CHERNENKO PRESENT

LD281212 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The two-day session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin has closed today. The session was attended by Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders.

The report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 was delivered at the joint session of both chambers by Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The report on the state budget of the USSR for 1985 was delivered by Vasiliy Garbuzov, USSR finance minister.

The separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities discussed the reports. The debate was addressed by 44 deputies representing all republics and regions of the Soviet Union. The deputies unanimously supported the draft documents and made a number of remarks and proposals on them.

The joint session of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet endorsed the state plan and the state budget of the country for next year. The laws of the USSR on the plan and budget with due regard for the remarks and amendments tabled by the deputies have been adopted unanimously. Then the deputies have approved the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted in the period between the sessions. After which the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet completed its work.

KREMLIN FLAGS REPORTEDLY AT HALF-MAST 28 NOV

LD281414 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A brief telegram from our permanent special correspondent in Moscow, Jean-Pierre Quittard:

Flags on the Kremlin are at half-mast this afternoon, which means that a personality has just died. It could be -- and I am carefully using the conditional -- it could be the defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, who has not been seen in public for 2 months. A Soviet personality said recently that the defense minister was suffering from a chill.

I think Jean-Pierre Quittard will give us more information during the afternoon.

LAND RECLAMATION VIEWED AT ARMENIAN CP PLENUM

PM271643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report under the rubric "From Party Committee Plenums" and the general heading "To Manage Rationally": "Armenia"]

[Text] Yerevan -- As a result of a consistent policy of extensive land reclamation, great work has been done in the republic in recent years on the renovation of agricultural land and on water resources construction. The volume of capital investments allocated for these purposes since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum has totaled more than R1.2 billion. This has made it possible to commission 123,000 hectares of new irrigated land and 350,000 hectares of irrigated pasture and other land and to reorganize many irrigation systems. Large hydromelioration structures and powerful pumping stations have been created. During the past two 5-year plans alone, a number of large reservoirs with a volume of 660 million cubic meters of water have been commissioned.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Develop and Enhance the Efficiency of Irrigated Farming in the Armenian SSR" was adopted in 1977. Its fulfillment has ensured the further dynamic upsurge of agricultural production. During the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, according to preliminary estimates, the growth rate for gross agricultural output will stand at 11.6 percent against the planned 8.4 percent. Yet the return from the republic's agro-industrial complex could be greater. There was an interested discussion about this at an Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from its decisions and the speech delivered there by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The further enhancement of the role of reclamation in increasing gross yields of field and livestock products determines to a decisive degree the successful fulfillment of the Food Program, it was pointed out in the report by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. Due to the republic's water shortage it is particularly important that every irrigated hectare should "work" at full stretch. However, the yield of agricultural crops on irrigated land remains inadmissibly low in a number of rayons and farms.

The plenum participants spoke sharply about shortcomings in reclamation construction, where capital investments are dissipated, the normative times for comissioning projects are not adhered to, and the volumes of work on the technical improvement of reclamation systems grow only slowly.

The pace of bringing saline and waterlogged land on the Ararat Plain into active agricultural circulation is still low. Owing to a bad drainage network and violations of the irrigation regime, part of the land opened up is liable to repeat waterlogging and salinization. Certain party raykoms and local soviet ispolkoms, speakers pointed out, do not satisfactorily tackle questions of enhancing the efficiency of land resources and introducing industrial technologies.

The plenum outlined ways to further improve the style and methods of party leadership and to enhance the responsibility of leaders of all components for the assigned work and for the results of economic activity.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

GF271609 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a joint meeting today with the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and the representatives of the other permanent commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet in Tashkent. At the meeting, the chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission and those of the preparatory committees set up by the other Supreme Soviet permanent commissions reported on the state plan for the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development and the obvious results of the (?1984) state budget.

The meeting participants approved the drafts of the resumes drawn up by the permanent commissions concerning the state plan for the Uzbek SSR's economic and social development and the state budget and the joint reports which have been drawn up by the Planning and Budget Commission and the other permanent commissions, which are to be submitted to the 11th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

GRISHIN VISITS MUSEUM ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION

PM221110 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Seen for The First Time"]

[Excerpts] The exhibition "The Soviet Land in Works of Art and Historical and Cultural Monuments," celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR Central Museum of the Revolution, closed yesterday.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and bureau members visited the exhibition yesterday.

LATE REPORT: KREMLIN FLAG NO LONGER HALF-MAST

LD281722 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A flag flying at half-mast at the Kremlin gave rise to the worse fears in observers concerning the state of health and the possible demise of Marshal Ustinov. In fact, in the course of the afternoon, the famous flag again found its place at the top of the mast, thus ending all the speculations concerning the health of the Soviet Minister of Defense.

PRAVDA EXAMINES ROLE OF ECONOMIC LEGISLATION

PM271357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economy's Legal Levers"]

[Excerpts] The state plans for our country's economic and social development have the force of law. Under these conditions great importance is attached to the precise observance of legal norms in all echelons of the national economy. Absorbing the people's will and wisdom, Soviet legislation actively serves the interests of the individual and society and the cause of economic and cultural building. Economic legislation plays an important part in organizing work on the Soviet people's fulfillment of the socioeconomic program elaborated by the 26th party congress. It is essential to make wider use of juridical means to further enhance our economy's efficiency. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session set the task of launching a mass movement for the rational administration of the economy in all echelons of the production process from top to bottom. Special attention must be paid here to raising labor productivity, saving manpower, material, and financial resources, improving the quality of output, widely introducing scientific and technical achievements into production, and further improving the economic mechanism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session opens today. It will approve the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985. The plan will become a law of economic life for all sectors of the economy and will determine the work rhythm of the labor collectives and of all those who by their labor create material and spiritual values and strengthen the might of the motherland. The party is directing persistent efforts toward asserting a Leninist style in state and public life and toward forming the Soviet person's active civic stance and implacability toward violations of the norms of our way of life. The task has been set precisely: putting an end to bribery and speculation, to squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, and to abuses of office. The struggle for the consolidation of legality, for the improvement of the work of the law enforcement organs, and for general organization and discipline has been sharply stepped up. Many practical steps have been taken in this direction, in particular with respect to a number of workers of Krasnodar Kray, Uzbekistan, and Rostov Oblast.

Unremitting attention is paid in our country to the observance of labor legislation. Instances of its violation are becoming rarer. But there are still many people who have to go to court to defend their rights. Such conflicts can be avoided if the enterprise administrations follow the letter and spirit of the law and rely on the juridical service in resolving legal issues. To apply the laws skillfully, every economic leader must know them well and acquire legal culture. However, enterprise leaders frequently lack this knowledge. Problems of cadres' legal education are perhaps particularly topical for sectors such as construction and transport where the legal service is as yet understaffed. The party organizations are called on constantly to keep in sight questions of legal work and to seek to ensure that an atmosphere of respect for the laws reigns in every labor collective.

In stepping up control over the execution of party and government decisions aimed at consolidating legality, the party and soviet organs must enlist the deputy aktiv, people's control workers, and control and auditing apparatus more widely to this work. It is necessary to continue to step up the demand for the observance of state, planning, and contract discipline, to be more exacting toward officials who circumvent the laws, to halt encroachments on the people's wealth, and to observe more strictly a regime of economy and thrift. The improvement of the forms and methods of legal regulation in the economy and the improvement of working people's legal culture are one of the conditions for improving the efficiency and quality of work.

ALL-UNION PANEL DEBATES FARM SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM271148 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Nov 84 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Attention to Wintering and Repairs; From All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] Successful wintering largely depends on the uninterrupted and reliable operation of machinery and equipment on livestock units. Collectives of the industrial enterprises that supply equipment and spare parts can and must provide invaluable assistance here for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers.

"Not yet all participants in the agro-industrial complex fulfill orders for the countryside meticulously," L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, noted in his speech when he opened the staff session. "Some of them are behind with deliveries of their products, do not, meet deadlines and schedules, and do not observe the products list."

Among the laggards are the Kamyshin Machine Plant, the Kurganselmash, Gomselmash, and Cherepanovskfermmash Plants, and certain other enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production. In the first 10 months of this year these enterprises failed to supply agriculture with a considerable quantity of manure-gathering transporters, sets of equipment for feed shops, steam generators, cell batteries, and other equipment. This lag creates considerable difficulties in the wintering of livestock at livestock units and complexes.

"The engineering and technical services that ensure the technical readiness of stock raising equipment are in dire need of spare parts for milking apparatuses, units for the preparation of grass meal, electric shearing apparatuses, and other machines and devices," A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, said in his speech. "However, plants such as Pyatigorskselmash, Yelgavselmash, Aktyubinskselmash, and others regularly fail to fulfill plans for their production and delivery."

In addition, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Stockraising and Feed Production are substantially in arrears with respect to feed harvesting equipment. Rural workers rightly fear that the shortfall in shipments of mowing machines, feed harvesting combines, tractor rakes, and loaders by machine builders may have an acute effect on feed procurement in the coming year.

"Rural machine operators currently have many concerns connected with preparing the machine and tractor pool for field work," K.I. Suslov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, stressed. "However, the Altay Tractor Plant, the Noginsk Fuel Apparatus Plant, the Stavropol Piston Ring Plant, the Kharkov Tractor Plant, the Odessapochvomash Production Association, and a number of other enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are permitting a considerable lag in the supply of spare parts."

There was a special discussion at the staff session of the repair of high-powered K700 tractors. The fact is that year in and year out the preparation of these powerful machines for field work is delayed because of the shortage of particular parts. Many of them are supplied by the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Yaroslavl Avtodizel Production Association. Once again the session's participants reproached that collective. Thus, in the first 10 months of the current year Avtodizel failed to supply agriculture with 4,460 crankshafts, 5,700 cylinder heads, 34.400 sets of cylinder linings, and many other parts for tractors and motor vehicles.

Certain other enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry are also failing to fulfill orders for the countryside satisfactorily. These include the Kostroma Motordetal Plant, the Michurinsk Motor Unit Plant, the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant, the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, and the Sinelnikovo Spring Plant.

The session participants also criticized the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. The measures they outlined are aimed at the speediest possible elimination of all lags in the supply of the necessary resources to the countryside.

Taking part in the staff's work were senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

VASILYEV SPEAKS ON LAND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

LD272140 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- The world practice have [as received] not seen such speedy land improvement programs as those launched by the Soviet Union during the past 18 years, TASS has been told by Nikolay Vasilyev, minister of land improvement and water management of the USSR. During that period the area of irrigated and drained land in the Soviet Union has doubled to reach 33 million hectares. The irrigation systems have a total length of more than 700,000 kilometres and the entire crop of cotton and rice, three fourths of the total vegetable harvest and one half of the fruit harvest are obtained from artificially irrigated lands.

Land improvement programs have transformed vast regions. Intensive crop farming has now become possible thanks to irrigation on 340,000 hectares in the once lifeless, scorched-out steppe of central Asia. Hundreds of farms have risen there and more than one million people live in well-appointed cities and communities. The USSR has come to meet domestically its rice needs by converting swampy river banks in the northern Caucasus into high-yield rice paddies. Drainage in the north-west of the country has made it possible to develop an additional fodder base.

Nikolay Vasilyev said that there was no area in the USSR which did not need drastic land improvement. Excessive moisture has to be drained on vast expanses from the Baltic to the Urals, in Belorussia and in the Far East. Two-thirds of all the Soviet farmland lie in areas of insufficient precipitation. There are 3-4 droughts every ten years and a drought affects at least one -- and more often several -- grain growing areas in the country every year. Given equal or even higher labour, seed, and fertilizer inputs, the drought reduces crop yield 4 to 5 times. That is why the country's grain harvests may vary by 50-60 million tons from one year to the next.

The Soviet state, Vasilyev continued, has put land improvement on a large-scale scientific basis. A special industry has been established, which employs 1.7 million. This has made it possible to extend land improvement programs to virtually all the major farming areas of the country. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee last October approved a new long-term program of land improvement to the year 2000.

It is planned to expand irrigated areas to 30-32 million hectares and drained areas to 19-21 million hectares. Projects are envisioned to reroute 5.8 billion cubic metres of water a year from northern rivers and lakes into the Volga River.

The Volga for its part will share water resources with the Don, the Kuban and the Terek, which bring life to the arid steppes of the northern Caucasus. More than 4 million hectares will be irrigated in this way, making it possible to get additionally one million tons of meat, 4.6 million tons of milk and 4.5 million tons of vegetables. It is also planned to reroute part of the flow of Siberia rivers to the Urals, western Siberia, Kazakhstan and central Asia.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS MID-NOVEMBER WEATHER, CROPS

PM271157 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cold weather prevailed on the country's European territory during the second 10-day period of November. In most areas average air temperatures were 3-8 degrees below normal, and 9-10 degrees below normal in the eastern half of the Urals region. Precipitation (11-30 mm, and 40-65 mm in the Crimea) occurred mainly south of a line linking Lvov, Vinnitsa, Chernigov, Voroshilovgrad, and Stavropol over the course of 2-4 days. Elsewhere it was mainly dry.

As a result of the cold weather, the ground froze to a depth of 20-30 cm. Only in southern Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus was the ground not frozen. Winter grain crops, perennial grasses, and fruit trees and bushes were in a state of winter dormancy. East of a line linking Arkhangelsk, Izhevsk, Ufa, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Aktyubinsk the sowings were covered by a layer of snow 5-15 cm deep, and 30 cm deep in some places. Minimum soil temperatures at tillering node depth were in the range minus 2-5 degrees. Elsewhere on the European territory the snow cover on winter crop fields did not exceed 5 cm. or there was no snow at all. In these areas minimum soil temperatures at winter crop tillering node depth remained within the optimum range.

In Transcaucasian republics the temperatures dropped slightly. Average air temperatures were 1-3 degrees below normal. In the valleys winter crop vegetation continued during the day.

Very cold weather persisted over the most of the 10-day period in the farming areas of Siberia and the north Kazakhstan. Average air temperatures for the 10-day period were 5-12 degrees below normal. Frosts reached minus 25-34 degrees. Elsewhere in Kazakhstan, with the exception of the south, minimum air temperatures were minus 15-24 degrees. Precipitation was insignificant.

As of 20 November the snow cover extended east and north of a line linking Uralsk, Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, and Dzhambul. Winter grain crops in West Siberia were under snow cover. Minimum soil temperatures at tillering node depth did not drop below minus 10 degrees.

It was very warm in central Asian republics at the beginning of the 10-day period. Maximum air temperatures reached 17-25 degrees, and 28 degrees in southern Turkmenia. In the second half of the 10-day period it grew cooler here. Uneven amounts of precipitation occurred over 2-7 days. There was 11-50 mm of precipitation.